

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:
Place a coin top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemical will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.
ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD

DR. PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS

The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread raised by this yeast is light, white and wholesome like our grandmother's delicious bread.

GROCERS SELL THEM.

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Managers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Protection. No such protective against colds and influenza, and other diseases of a malarial type exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

It relieves constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and rapidity. A change as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance, as well as the sensation, of the system. Chronic debility, nervous invalid who uses this standard promoter of health and strength is sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Sure Cure

For Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Spasms, free to poor, Dr. K. H. West, 225 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo. 333 r w

DR. BROADBENT,

The Old Physician and Electrician, who lectured in Bismarck, D. T., recently on Physiology, etc., should be consulted by every invalid in this city. He remains at his residence, 1015 Broadway, New York, until the 1st of November. Advice free. His thirty years' experience enables him to treat all Chronic Debility and other diseases in either sex with marvelous success. Hundreds of Dakota references given.

Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Female Diseases are Speedily Cured by Him.

He Detects Diseases at First Sight.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.

A guaranteed agent for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Tremors, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Enfeeblement, Loss of Power, etc., etc., Involuntary Losses, and Spasms, etc., cured by this treatment. Each box contains 100 doses, 100 a box, or six boxes, 600 a box, as ordered. Each box contains 100 doses, 100 a box, or six boxes, 600 a box, as ordered. Each box contains 100 doses, 100 a box, or six boxes, 600 a box, as ordered.

WOODWARD, CLARK & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

ACME FUEL!

Warranted to start on coal or wood fire. Saves money, time and trouble. Should be used for kindling and for cooking purposes. The cheapest for Dakota. Notice: This fuel is made to get the best results. It is sold by Grocers.

MANUFACTURED BY ACME KINDLER COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS.

CHEAP REAL ESTATE.

E. C. FORD & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

We do a general real estate business.

Call on or address **E. C. FORD & CO.,**

Room 141st National Bank Block.

HARVEY HARRIS,

Real Estate,

AND LOAN BROKER.

Bismarck City Property a Specialty. Settlers located on Government Land. Money loaned on non-residential property. Mortgage in name of investor. Rents collected. Taxes paid. Careful responsibility solicited.

References—First National Bank and Merchants National Bank of Bismarck, Dakota.

Room 17, First National Bank Block, Bismarck, Dakota.

THE WORLD'S BEST

SOLD WITH THE

GUARANTEE

OF BEING THE BEST

THAT CAN BE MADE

THE MICHIGAN STEEL COMPANY

DETROIT-CHICAGO-BUFFALO

"SOLD BY"

First Class Dealers Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1884.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 4 p. m. of Jan. 23, 1885, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the route, and according to the schedule of arrivals and departures specified by the Department in the Territory of Dakota from July 1st, 1885, to June 30th, 1886. Lists of routes, schedules of arrivals and departures, and instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

W. Q. GRESHAM,

Postmaster General.

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MAIL LETTINGS.

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Post Office Department.

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Sully's Banquet.

The following special telegram from Fort Sully was received by the TRIBUNE yesterday:

Fort Sully, D. T., Oct. 11.—To Bismarck TRIBUNE: Company A's new quarters, recently completed, were last night the scene of much merriment and a good time generally. Couples from far and near to the number of seventy-five upwards shook the fantastic until broad daylight, and nothing occurred to mar the good feeling which apparently prevailed on all sides. Music was provided by the Eleventh infantry band, which has among its ranks some very fine musicians. The floor was waxed for the occasion and the tables groined under a bounteous supply of attractive eatables in great variety. The weather could not have been better for such an event and the number of strangers who last night partook of A company's hospitality go away this morning with a kindly regard for its members and a better appreciation of the many points of interest in and about Fort Sully. The other companies here whose quarters will soon be ready for occupancy have recently signified their intention of making the opening ceremonies similar to those of last evening, and say they will endeavor to outdo if possible what has proven to be the only sensational social event of the season.

A Cavalry Company.

Mr. A. G. Smith, of Menoken, was in the city Friday, advocating the organization of a cavalry company at Menoken. He believes that a creditable company could be organized there, and many have already expressed their desire to become members. Mr. Smith has had experience in active service as a cavalryman and would be able to manage the company in fine shape. This would be one of the most attractive additions to the organizations of Burleigh county, and on public occasions would add greatly to the capital city's pageant.

The Prohibition Excursion.

Mr. C. D. Bradley, business agent of the Oregon Colonization company, called at the TRIBUNE office Wednesday morning to say that the excursion party from Redfield, Ashton and Huron to Prohibition City will pass through Bismarck Wednesday, October 22. They expected to leave La Moure on the 13th, but have been delayed and will not leave there until the 21st. They leave Redfield on Monday night, October 20, and reach Ellendale Tuesday noon. Any parties from Bismarck wishing to join the excursion can get reduced rates by applying at once to P. P. Orth, TRIBUNE office.

The New Atlas.

Mr. Bond, agent for Andrew's Atlas of Dakota, is in the city delivering the valuable work, which is one of the best, if not the best, of the kind ever published. The atlas is complete in every respect and gives a vast amount of information in a small amount of space. A complete map of every county appears, giving each farm and the name of its owner, locates every town and village, all rivers, lakes and creeks, and gives an accurate history of the territory from its first settlement to the present time.

"Michael T." in Limbo.

Michael T. O'Connor was arraigned before Judge Hare Friday, his wife having complained that she considered her life endangered by his liberty; that he was an obstacle in the way of her making a livelihood, and a perpetual annoyance to herself and family. The judge, after hearing the case, placed Michael T. under bonds of \$500 to keep the peace, failing to furnish which, he was committed to jail, where he now remains.

New Indian Agent.

Mr. S. G. Carpenter of Chicago, passed through the city Thursday en route to Fort Peck, having been appointed Indian agent at that point. Mr. Carpenter stopped to pay his respects to Governor Pierce, whom he has known for many years. The governor speaks in complimentary terms of Mr. Carpenter, who, from report, will prove a careful and efficient agent.

News From the Yellowstone.

C. P. Wolfolk, who has charge of the transfer boats at this point and who leaves as pilot on the Edipole today, received a letter from his wife yesterday giving an encouraging report of the Yellowstone country. His farm has proved profitable the past season, a splendid crop has been raised, the river is in excellent condition and the settlers are happy.

Justus Bragg Declares.

Justus Bragg notified the TRIBUNE yesterday that a report had come to him to the effect that he had entered a combination on the county treasurer's office, and was not in the field in earnest. He desires to state that this report is false and that he is in the field as a candidate for the office of county treasurer, and will so remain until the closing of the polls.

Fort Yates Pleasure.

The officers and soldiers of Fort Yates are opening the season of long evenings with fun in a manner appropriate and enjoyable. Thursday evening the gallant officers indulged in a ball and banquet, and last evening the soldiers of the post swung their dulcians in the dance.

CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, they are a great boon to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But take a quick look

at the name of the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Nichols, son of Cook, Frank Stone, Albert Ransom, all of Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

First Publication September 26, 1884.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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By Telegraph

A Horrible Crime.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 10.—A horrible crime was brought to light at Troy, Ind., by finding the headless body of a woman in a cistern on the farm of Peter Becker. The body was nude and the head was found in a thicket a hundred yards from the cistern. This was late Wednesday evening, and when the body was taken from the water it was yet warm. The body remained unidentified until Thursday, when it was recognized as the body of Mrs. Stillwell Henderson, who resides on a farm fourteen miles back of Troy. A neighbor of Henderson, while in Tell City yesterday, saw the murdered woman's husband and also noticed a valise marked F. H. Henderson. While the steamer Drillard was at Troy last night a search warrant was procured, the valise opened and found to contain the clothing of the victim covered with blood. Warrants were made out immediately for Stillwell Henderson, the husband, and T. H. and William Henderson, the sons. The old man and his son William were arrested and brought to Troy last night, but the oldest son refused to come and defend his father. An increased posse was sent after him and he was brought to Troy this morning and placed in jail. He acknowledges committing the crime himself, and says his father and brother had nothing to do with it. The old man's testimony seems to throw the weight of the crime upon himself and the oldest son. Several hundred people are present at the trial and about noon an effort was made to seize the criminals and mete out summary vengeance on them, but the officers succeeded in avoiding attack. The result of the preliminary trial released William, while the other brother and the father was remanded to jail. At 7 o'clock the mob at Troy took the oldest son out of jail and hung him to a beam in the barn where the crime was committed. He made a confession that his father shot his mother and that he cut her head off with an axe. At 10 o'clock the mob passed through Tell City on the way to Cannellton, three miles above, to hang the father and other son, who are in jail there.

Our Country's Greatness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The matter of chief importance treated in the annual report of Mr. Nimmo, of the bureau of statistics, is the enormous magnitude of our internal commerce. It is shown that the value of the products of the various industries of the United States is seven times the total value of our foreign commerce, nearly three times the total value of the foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland and five times the total value of the commerce of France, including in each case both imports and exports. The total value of the products of industry in the United States is also shown to be a little more than twice the total value of exports of merchandise from all countries in Europe. The United States is the largest manufacturing country on the globe. The value of the products of American manufacture consumed at home is five times the value of the manufactured products of Great Britain and Ireland, exported to all other countries and more than fourteen times the value of exports of manufactured products from France to all other countries.

More Railroad Rumors.

HERMAN, Minn., Oct. 10.—The Herman Herald says: "The identity of the mysterious railroad surveying party now at work in this vicinity is still in uncertainty. The party is now encamped in Douglas county, after having run their lines in the vicinity of Gormoran lake, via Elben lake and Tintah." The Herald says that Hon. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, in a conversation with Hugh Heron, a wealthy land owner in Grant and Traverse counties, intimated that he, Washburn, would soon have a surveying party on the field to run a line from Rainville via Glenwood into the Red river valley. The Herald further states that it is the general belief that Washburn, through his interests in the Rock Island, is back of the present survey and that it clearly indicates the early advent of the Rock Island into Manitoba and Northern Pacific territory.

Another Railroad.

FARGO, D. T., Oct. 10.—The grading of the Dakota & Southern from Elliott south to Bristol on the Hastings & Dakota is almost completed, and some iron laid. The contractors say the road will be extended both north and south the coming season, and when completed it is to extend from Sioux City to the Northern Pacific at Tower City. It has been generally supposed that the completion of the Fargo & Southern to Otterville meant simply a Milwaukee & St. Paul connection with Chicago that would not go via St. Paul, and it is now declared that on the opening of next season this line will be extended from Otterville south to Plandran, giving a direct line to Milwaukee via McGregor.

Small Pox in South Dakota.

WYNOX, Minn., Oct. 10.—Concerning the small pox in Brookings, Dakota, a Republican special says: John Deeth, of Brookings, is very low with small pox, so pronounced by physicians. He returned from Chicago on the regular passenger train on the sixth of October and undoubtedly gave it to all passengers who were susceptible. Some business men of Aurora interviewed him while passing there. Some parties have died in the north part of the county and others are sick. The city has ordered vaccination enforced if this is genuine small pox. Death was just in fine condition to give it widespread.

Dissatisfied Republicans.

HYRON, D. T., Oct. 10.—The action of the Bedford convention was governed, it is said, by such fraudulent methods that the republicans of the Sixth district will put another ticket in the field. Great indignation exists through the greater portion of the district regarding the outrages perpetrated on Beadle, Hand and other counties by the combination which controlled the convention. Irregular delegations were admitted and objectionable men thus enabled to secure nominations.

A Fine Church Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Third Presbyterian church, on Ashland avenue, one of the finest churches in the city, burned this morning. The structure was valued at \$100,000; loss, fully \$90,000; insurance \$90,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the organ loft and to be due to the carelessness of a smoker. The church was a fine stone structure, completed about three years ago and possessing a very

expensive organ which is completely consumed. A portion of the walls of the church only are left standing.

Station Agent Shot.

ST. CLOUD, Oct. 10.—M. J. Johnson, agent at the East St. Cloud Northern Pacific depot, was found at 7:30 this morning lying insensible in the office with a bad wound in the eye and a revolver lying at his feet. The money drawer was open with a small amount of change in it. He had been in the office about half an hour. How it happened is not known, but it is believed to have been accidental.

Bad Faith Alleged.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 10.—The Oregonian tomorrow will print interviews with the heaviest shippers of this city, showing the probability that a majority will not sign contracts next year with the Northern Pacific, but will give their business to the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line. The present contracts with the Northern Pacific expire January 1st next. The reason alleged is bad faith on the part of the Northern Pacific.

A Young Friend.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—Leo Brigel, aged 13, was arrested at Allegheny City this morning for destroying the sight of both eyes of Bertie Black, a little girl only four years old, by throwing mortar into her face. He also seriously burned two other children. No cause is assigned for the fiendish act.

Democratic Enthusiasm.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—Music hall was crowded almost to suffocation tonight, the occasion being a democratic mass meeting. Ex-Senator Hendricks, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Ex-Senator Thurman and General Rosecrans were the speakers, and the entire mass of people rose to their feet and cheered again and again.

Butler and His Boom.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—General Butler received an enthusiastic reception today at Oil City and Franklin, where he delivered speeches devoted mainly to the arraignment of the old parties. He advised the greenbackers to fuse wherever possible and said they could carry almost every district.

A Model Jail.

FERGUS FALLS, Oct. 10.—Three prisoners escaped from the county jail early this morning. On Monday night last three others came very near it, but were discovered. During the month of August two others also escaped. A man from Wadena charged with incest, was among the number.

Both of 'Em.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 10.—The third in the series of joint debates between Gray and Calkins, democratic and republican candidates for governor, took place here today before 4,000 or 5,000 people. Both candidates were enthusiastically received.

Cremated.

SOMERSET, Pa., Oct. 10.—In a fire early this morning, which destroyed the residence of Josiah Kretschman at New Centreville, Kretschman was cremated and two other members of the family badly burned.

Sentenced to Death.

ORACOW, Oct. 10.—The Jews, Ritter and Schochinski, charged with the murder of a Christian girl under the most revolting circumstances, several months ago, were found guilty and sentenced to death.

Nearly Over.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 10.—The ravages of cholera in this city are nearly over. No deaths today.

To Delude Voters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood leaves Washington tomorrow night for Cleveland, Louisville and Lexington.

Philadelphia Prohibitionists.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The academy of music was crowded tonight, the occasion being a mass meeting in favor of the prohibition national ticket. St. John and Daniel were the speakers of a most enthusiastic and exciting demonstration, and both delivered telling speeches.

A Mill Burned.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Oct. 11.—Walton's mill and a business block adjoining burned early this morning. The loss will approximate \$20,000; insurance unknown. At 3 o'clock the fire was still raging and threatening to destroy the Odell check rower factory.

Killed.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—Charles Korner, car repairer on the Northern Pacific railroad, while coupling air tubes between cars this evening, was instantly killed by the train starting before he could finish the work.

Blast Furnace Bursts.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 11.—Blast furnace No. 1 at the rolling mills north of the city burst about 11 o'clock last night, setting fire to the stock house, consuming it with several cars and other property. Loss heavy.

The Cholera's Ravages.

ROME, Oct. 11.—Reports of the cholera in Italy during the past twenty-four hours give a total of 252 fresh cases and 117 deaths, against 113 fresh cases and 70 deaths in the preceding twenty-four hours.

The Scourge at Naples.

NAPLES, Oct. 11.—One hundred and nine fresh cases of cholera and forty-two deaths were reported in this city during the past twenty-four hours.

Yellow Jack.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Seven deaths here from yellow fever last week.

Dynamiters at Work in Canada.

QUEBEC, Oct. 11.—An explosion this afternoon did considerable damage to windows in the vicinity of Parliament house. Almost all the windows in the house itself, in the section where the explosion occurred are shattered. Martel, a workman, and Charabois, contractor, are the only persons injured, and these slightly. The damage by the first explosion was considerable. A hole twelve feet long by five wide was blown through the wall on the third story and directly over the right hand entrance to the assembly chamber and near the place where the speaker's chair was situated. The second explosion occurred in the northeast corner of the same building. The corner stone forming the support of the building, was badly

bulged and it is doubtful if it can be repaired without letting down the whole wall. Whatever the reason may be for the whole destruction of the building, there is no reason to doubt that dynamite was used. A searching investigation into the cause of the explosion is now in progress. Every battery is patrolling the grounds, of the parliament building. The government is only waiting for the completion of the building to call the house together for the dispatch of business. The building has been so far advanced that only part of the roof remained unfinished. Trouble is feared between the French and Irish laborers.

Accident on a Race Course.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Today was the seventh and last day of the American Jockey club races. The second race was a handicap sweepstakes for two year olds three-quarters of a mile. Julietta out won by a neck, Miss Daly second, Frank Mullens third. Time 1:30 3/4. The race over, a rush was made by the people for club house hill behind which Economy was found lying with back broken, riders Garrison and Farley, jockeys, were on the ground senseless, J. Donohue, rider of Economy, is hurt. It seems Richard L. on the outside, crowded into Lucky B. and fell; Lucky B. fell over him and Topsy and Economy, immediately behind, rolled over these two. The rider of Richard L. and Farley, on Lucky B., were badly hurt. Garrison recovered consciousness, but walked about in a dazed condition. Economy will probably be shot.

Heavy Fire at Duluth.

DULUTH, Oct. 11.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the dry house of the Onondaga Lumber company at Rice's Point, and for a time it looked as though the whole mill plant would be destroyed. The dry house was quickly enveloped and past saving. From the dry house the flames communicated with the planing mill and lumber shed and both were destroyed together with lumber, lath and shingles. The saw mill and lumber yard were saved. Several other parties lost lumber which had been sawed by the Onondaga company and four cars of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, loaded with lumber belonging to Bradley, Hanford & Co., were also burned.

They Got Them Away.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 11.—At 2 o'clock today the officers in charge of the prisoners at Cannellton got the prisoners into a covered escape wagon in the rear of the jail and took them to the river and on board the steamer Henry Logan, which had previously been chartered for the purpose, and steamed off down the river with them. The people are greatly excited, and would have prevented the accomplishment of the rescue if they had any idea of what was transpiring. As the boat passed Troy with the prisoners a mob of about fifty gathered to try and head the boat off, but the boat hugged the Kentucky shore and passed on down the river.

He Skipped.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Oct. 11.—Will Slack, who has been acting as a clerk at Bell's hotel, has been missing since Thursday morning. He went to Fargo under the pretext of getting some inmates for a house located just outside the city, and before leaving he exchanged a watch, rings and other valuables in a friendly way, always getting the best of the bargain, and borrowed what little money he could. On arriving at Fargo he sent word to the mistress of the house here that he had secured the women and to telegraph him money for expenses. They telegraphed the funds, but nothing has been heard from Slack.

Great Activity in the Slave Trade.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The decision of Gladstone that a protectorate should be established over New Guinea was hastened by reports sent by the British colonial officers of a great increase in the slave trade upon the coast. Several large vessels from Queensland have been seizing natives and one incident in connection therewith is related in which some trading vessels shot thirty-eight natives. The British gunboat Swinger captured a slave schooner and sent the vessel and crew to Coasttown, where the latter will be tried.

Cass County Democrats.

FARGO, Oct. 11.—The democratic county convention today nominated the following ticket: J. E. Haggart, sheriff; John H. Hanson, register of deeds; N. B. O. Nukken, treasurer; N. C. Morgan, clerk of courts; S. B. Bartlett, judge of probate; Martin Ryan, district attorney; J. F. Searns, superintendent of schools. County commissioners: N. L. Shattuck and George H. McKay. Enos Gray, assessor; Dr. Shanks, coroner. Justices: N. B. Wary, A. Baine, Geo. Cook, Geo. Manning. Constables: W. W. McKay, J. B. Emmons and Brad Stevens.

Arabian Treachery.

CAIRO, Oct. 11.—A messenger from Ambukol reports that after Gordon returned to Khartoum with forty Europeans and Egyptians, accompanied by five negroes and three servants, grounded at Salamat, the Sheikh offered hospitality to the party and enticed them to their houses, when they massacred all but fourteen, who are now prisoners. It is unknown whether there are any Europeans among the survivors.

Stewart's Murder Confirmed.

CAIRO, Oct. 11.—Mudir and Dongala, agent at Ambukol and governor of Merawe, confirm the report of the murder of Colonel Stewart by Arabs. General Wolsey has ordered Mudir to proceed to Merawe with a strong force to rescue the prisoners said to be in the hands of the Arabs. The steamer Nasikheir, forming a part of the Nile expedition, has arrived at Dongala.

A Mob Without a Leader.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 11.—Telephone from Cannellton at 8:30 this morning says the mob from Troy did not come there last night, but that a mob of about one hundred and fifty people formed at Cannellton jail and was very threatening, but did not do anything because they seemed to have no leader, and the non-arrival of the mob from Troy discouraged them.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The president is expected to return to Washington in time to receive the justices of the United States supreme court at the White House Monday. The president has appointed Benton Parker, Michigan, agent for the Indians at Fort Peck agency, Montana, vice Snyder, resigned. Secretary Lincoln will leave Washington in a few days for Illinois, where he will make a few speeches in support of the republican

presidential nominees. He will make the first speech at Mattoon. Secretary Teller will enter the campaign in Colorado next week. The marine hospital bureau has ordered the quarantine in Arizona against cities of western Mexico to be raised.

Gen. Logan in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Seven thousand people crowded Music Hall tonight to listen to speeches by Senator John A. Logan and others. When Logan appeared the vast audience rose to their feet and greeted him with cheer after cheer, men waving hats and ladies handkerchiefs. It lasted fully ten minutes, after which Logan made one of the most effective speeches of the campaign.

Four Persons Drowned.

HALEFAX, N. S., Oct. 11.—As James Harte and James Cleary and their wives were returning home this afternoon in a sail boat they were "set off" George's island and all drowned.

Bulletins to Cease.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The official gazette announces that as the cholera is disappearing in Spain, bulletins giving the number of cases will cease to be issued.

A Pure Election Wanted.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—A citizens' meeting was held today consisting of a joint committee appointed by the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs and by the republican executive committee to take some action to prevent illegal voting tomorrow. A long conference was held and it was decided to appoint four citizens, two from each party, for each precinct in the city. It is learned that similar meetings were held in other cities and committees appointed who will be at the polls all day.

McCaffrey the Winner.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Over six thousand people witnessed the glove fight tonight in Madison Square garden between Charles Mitchell, of England, and Dominic McCaffrey, of Pittsburgh; four rounds. Marquis of Queensbury rules. The contest was marked with hard hitting and excellent scientific work, in which McCaffrey seemed to have the best of it, drawing first blood in the third round and giving Mitchell several staggering right handed blows. During the fourth round Police Captain Williams stepped on the stage and ordered the fight stopped and the referee called time. A scene of wild confusion followed, during which the referee decided that McCaffrey had won the match and gave money.

What President Harris Says.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—In regard to the trouble between the merchants of Portland, Oregon, and the Northern Pacific, President Harris said this forenoon that he had nothing to say on the subject until he communicated with the gentlemen of the Portland board of trade, with whom he had the interview referred to. "We always have more or less complaint from some one. Every man who does not prosper quite so well as his neighbor, takes it into his head to find fault, and if there's a chance of blaming the railroad he is sure to do so. It is absurd to suppose that I could have guaranteed the Portland merchants a rate so low as to enable them to compete with New York manufacturers. How could I know whether Portland could compete with New York?"

Kiddier County Delegates.

STEELE, D. T., Oct. 13.—[Special].—The county republican convention to elect three delegates to the Ninth district legislative convention to be held at Bismarck, Wednesday next, was held here Saturday afternoon last, convening as per call of the county committee, at 4 o'clock. O. P. Conger was made chairman and H. E. Smith, secretary. Messrs. John Van Dusen, of Tappan, Dr. John Harcourt, midway between Steele and Dawson, and J. E. Britton, editor of the Steele Herald, were elected delegates. By a resolution of the convention, these delegates were instructed to use all honorable means for the nomination of W. F. Steele, of Kiddier county, as one of the representatives of our next general assembly, and in the event of the absence of any of the delegates forthwith to present to vote for the entire delegation.

At about 3:30 o'clock, while the county convention was in session, a few Dawsonites, headed by Walker, a id genius on me, met and attempted the farce of electing a ticket. This was the only way this minority crowd could get a showing, as they were so overwhelmingly defeated in the county convention by holding a so called convention among themselves, and thirty minutes ahead of the time set, and while another convention was in session. But the soreheads of Dawson and Steele will not win, the latter not having accumen enough to see where their action will place them.

Terrible Typhoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The Oceanic today brings Hong Kong dated to September 13; Yokohama, 27. Associated press Yokohama advises us on the 15th of September Yokohama and Tokyo were visited by a terrible typhoon. In the latter city 3,000 houses were wholly or partially destroyed and twenty people killed. The loss of life at sea was appalling; no estimate could be made of the number. The typhoon was followed by another of great force on the 17th, but of brief duration.

New Bank—Judge Gifford Coming.

FARGO, Oct. 13.—A new bank will be started in this city November 1, by Colonel Morton, of this city, and Elwin Morris, of Canada, under the name of Exchange Bank of Morton & Morris. The capital represents \$500,000. Judge Gifford republican nominee for congress, will visit North Dakota next week and Major Edwards, chairman of the sub-committee for North Dakota, makes the following appointments after consultation with Colonel Mellett: Opera house, Fargo, October 20, at 8 o'clock; Steele, afternoon of October 21, and in the evening at Bismarck; October 22, Jamestown; October 23, Grand Forks; October 24, Hillsboro in the afternoon, and on the afternoon at Wahpeton. At Fargo, Hon. W. F. Ball and Major Fleming will also speak. The local committees at the various places are expected to arrange for a hall and local speakers if desired.

Is Stewart Dead?

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The government, through Colonel Kitchenar, has received news from Debbek, which, if correct, proves Colonel Stewart alive. A messenger who returned to Colonel Kitchenar at Wady Halfa, Friday, says the steamer that ran upon the rocks at Wady Garna, the crew of which was massacred by the

GUIANA INDIANS.

How They Live, Move and Have Their Being at Home.

Interiors of Indian Huts—How the Women Do All the Work—Tacopa Cassava and Cassareep.

[British Guiana Letter.]

There is considerable variety in the shape and appearance of the houses made by South American Indians, even of the same tribe. In this village there were three different designs. First, there was the open-sided shed which appeared to be used in common by the whole village for cooking purposes; then there were three rectangular buildings with roofs sloping nearly to the ground and sides made of split palm-leaves woven in and out between small poles, which were occupied by the larger portion of the villagers; and last of all was a large, round affair with a conical roof of palm thatch, and with plated sides, which was occupied for sleeping purposes, but, singularly enough, solely by the men. The last four houses were provided with narrow entrances; but were unlighted in any other way.

Their floors were of the mother earth, trampled smooth and laid by many naked feet, and their roofs inside were shiny black from the soot and smoke which had accumulated there. Strangely, however, space could be found were the small cotton hammocks of the Indians, and beneath each during the night turned a lit fire to warm the naked body of the sleeper. In the rafters overhead, stretched from pole to pole, were the long, straight, low and shiny yellow arrows of the warriors, and maybe among the lot the deadly blow-pipe, or, hanging from a peg, the paddle-shaped war club used by these people. Various carbonaceous utensils lay around, and the ingenious basket-work mat, pipe, or cassava strainer, was never absent.

The daily habits of the people varied considerably. If there was plenty of game in the camp the men lounged the whole day long in their hammocks; sometimes smoking their back-wrapped cigarette, or fashioning an arrow, but more often simply lying curled up in a semi-tortoise state, and only rousing themselves when they felt inclined to eat. If food was scarce, however, they acted differently, and were about long before daylight and hard on the hunt for live things in the forest. The women worked always. Early in the morning, before their lords were awake, they would be about the camp looking after the pepper-pot, stewing its seeds over the fire, or chopping firewood in the adjacent forest. Some of them would remain at home all day, but others would be off to the little clearings around the village, wherein were grown the simple vegetables which supplied a great part of their food.

Yams, plantains, and manioc are the staple products of these people, and the women are the farmers who till the ground and reap the crops. The manioc root is their mainstay. Scrapped and thrown into the matapie before spoken of, it is squeezed and strained of its poisonous juice, and the dry powder so obtained, after being ground and mixed with water, is formed into immense flat cakes as big as the head of a barrel, and, being baked, becomes the cassava bread, without which these Indians' lives could hardly be sustained. Out of the poisonous juice is obtained the tapoca of our tables, and the liquid left after the tapoca granules have been abstracted, is the cassareep which forms the chief constituent of pepper-pot and has antiseptic properties which preserve meat for almost any length of time. It is hard to tell how the Indians would get along without cassareep in this climate, where flesh becomes putrid if kept over night. As it is, meat of all kinds is thrown into a pot of most generous dimensions, and mixed with a quantity of cassareep and red peppers, the whole thing being boiled, and furnishing a dish which will keep for all time, and one which is by no means to be despised. Pepper-pot has become part of the regular diet of the English-speaking colonists, and one of the hotels in the city of Georgetown boasts that its pepper-pot has not been cleaned out for twenty years, but has been kept up by additions of meat, cassareep, and red peppers, since it was first put on the fire. Several private citizens, I understand, claim to have pepper pots of even greater antiquity.

Queen Victoria's Pre-Nuptial Name.

[Cor. Chicago Journal.]
The Tribune misleads "Two Little Girls" who, inter alia, inquire: "What was Queen Victoria's name after marriage?" by answering "Wettin." After Queen Victoria's marriage, her surname continued the same as it was before that event, viz: Guelph. The rule that when any of her majesty's subjects intermarry—which rule holds good among the citizens of the United States—the surname of the wife is lost by the sovereign in that of the husband, does not apply in the case of the British sovereign, when such sovereign is a lady. By the act of parliament the succession to the throne was limited and settled in the person of the Princess Sophia, electress of Hanover, and the heirs, male and female, of her body, being Protestants, but not necessarily of the person she might marry. Sophia, the electress, was daughter of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, who was daughter of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, who in turn was son of Mary Queen of Scots. And when Queen Victoria married Prince Albert (not her like ordinary mortals) he was, pre-emptory thereto, naturalized a British subject, so that the successors to the crown might continue in her dynasty, viz: the house of Guelph, not in his house of Wettin.

Horses for Women.

[Brighton (Eng.) Letter.]
The horse-riding that goes on here is a thing to be chronicled; they are always on horseback, and you may depend upon it that it is better for them than all the gymnastic exercises ever invented. The liability to strain, and even internal injury, which is incurred in gymnastic exercises ought to induce sensible people to be extremely careful how they permit their daughters to sacrifice themselves on this scientific altar. Buy them horses to ride if you want them to enjoy good health and sound constitutions. Nothing like horses for women. Send the professors to Suakin and put the girls on horseback.

The Famous Showman.

[Exchange.]
"P. T. Barnum" is now 71 years old. He has gone through a wider variety of employment than any other man on record, the range including the sale of lottery tickets, keeping an oyster saloon, editing a paper, tending bar, negro melodist, boarding-house keeper, book canvasser, making bears' grease, Bohemian dramatic critic, preacher, bank president, author, partner in clock factory, Jenny Lind concert manager, museum proprietor, and, last of all, traveling showman. He is worth about \$3,000,000.

Cure for Sunburn.

Cream of tartar on some persons' faces, but on others, and on water.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Three months, postage paid, \$1.00
Six months, postage paid, \$2.00
One year, postage paid, \$4.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The Bismarck Tribune has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 10, Tribune Building, New York.

For President—JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
For Vice-President—JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

For Delegate to Congress—O. S. GIFFORD.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Burleigh county will meet in convention at the city hall, in Bismarck, on the 25th day of October, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following county officers, to be voted for on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, next:

One Commissioner for commissioner district No. 1, for three years.
One Commissioner for commissioner district No. 2, for three years.
One Sheriff.
One County Treasurer.
One Register of Deeds.
One Clerk of the District Court.
One Judge of Probate.
One District Attorney.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
One Assessor.
One County Surveyor.
One Coroner.
One Justice of the Peace in each election precinct.

One Constable in each election precinct.
The county has been divided into caucus precincts, and delegates to said county convention apportioned as follows:

Precinct No. 1, commissioner district No. 1.—All that portion of the city of Bismarck lying in township 138, range 80, shall caucus at the court house, and be entitled to twelve delegates.

Precinct No. 2, commissioner district No. 1.—All that portion of the city of Bismarck, lying outside the limits of the city of Bismarck, shall caucus at the schoolhouse, section 27, township 138, range 80, and be entitled to twelve delegates.

Precinct No. 3, do district No. 1, shall consist of township 138, range 79, and shall caucus at the Fields school house, and be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 4, do district No. 1, shall consist of fractional townships 137, range 79, and 137, range 80, and shall caucus at the house of Donald A. Stewart, and be entitled to three delegates.

Precinct No. 5, do district No. 1, shall consist of township 138, range 78, and shall caucus at the house of A. E. Hunkley, and be entitled to three delegates.

Precinct No. 6, do district No. 3, shall consist of township 137, range 77, and 138, range 77, and shall caucus at the house of J. W. Richards, and be entitled to three delegates.

Precinct No. 7, do district No. 1, shall consist of township 138, range 77, and shall caucus at the house of W. H. Bratton, and be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 8, do district No. 2, shall consist of township 137, range 76, and 138, range 76, and shall caucus at the house of F. Wallace, and be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 9, do district No. 2, shall consist of township 138, range 75, and shall caucus at the house of J. E. Cronin, and be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 10, do district No. 2, shall consist of township 139, range 74, and shall caucus at the house of S. K. Howd, and be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 11, do district No. 2, shall consist of township 140, range 73, and shall caucus at the house of J. F. Cronin, and be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 12, do district No. 2, shall consist of township 141, range 72, and shall caucus at the house of S. A. Falconer, and be entitled to three delegates.

Precinct No. 13, do district No. 3, shall consist of township 142, range 71, and 143, range 71, and shall caucus at the house of A. B. Weber, and be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 14, do district No. 3, shall consist of township 143, range 70, and 144, range 70, and shall caucus at the house of C. J. Hubbard, and be entitled to three delegates.

The caucuses in the country will be held at the respective places named at 1 o'clock p. m., and in the city precincts at 2 p. m., on Saturday, October, 19th, 1884.

By order of the Republican County Central Committee.
JOHN A. McLEAN, Chairman.

BISMARCK, Oct. 6, 1884.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

As the TRIBUNE anticipated would be the case, the feeling in favor of a people's county ticket regardless of strict party lines, has grown until it finally resulted in the naming of a complete ticket to be voted for at the forthcoming election. The ticket appears elsewhere in this paper. As will be seen there is a liberal sprinkling of democrats on the ticket, and as many prominent republicans as well as democrats have a desire for a non-partisan ticket, it will not be surprising if this ticket is endorsed by the republican convention to be held on the 25th, as well as by a majority of the democrats. The democrats have already endorsed the republican legislative ticket, so far as the candidate from Burleigh, Hon. E. A. Williams, is concerned, and this may be cited as one of the reasons why Mr. Wil-

liams' friends feel inclined to support a people's ticket instead of a strictly partisan ticket. The ticket named and submitted for the consideration of the voters and taxpayers of this county certainly possesses many elements of strength. Nearly all factions are conciliated and represented on the ticket. There are those who naturally would oppose some names upon this ticket, but for various reasons and to accomplish certain results will waive personal grievances and prejudice and work for the election of the entire ticket.

THE CANDIDATES.

The ticket nominated at the convention for the Ninth district, is a strong one, because the men nominated are able and enthusiastic Dakotians. They will go into the legislature not to be used but to work for their constituents.

Hon. Johnson Nickens, renominated as member of the territorial council, is 34 years of age and has been an honored and influential resident of the territory for five years. He is at present a member of a mercantile firm at Jamestown, but devotes his own time largely to the practice of law, and in looking after his extensive real estate interests. As a member of the last territorial council, he made a splendid record, being considered the best parliamentarian and one of the most influential members of that body.

Charles F. Richardson, of Barnes county, the second nominee for the council, is the brilliant and versatile editor of the Valley City Times, and if he represents the interests of the territory as well in the legislative halls as he does in the columns of his paper, the nomination will indeed be a most acceptable one.

Hon. E. A. Williams, of Burleigh county, who was nominated by acclamation, although young in years, is one of the oldest residents in Bismarck, and has had more territorial legislative experience than any other resident of Dakota with the possible exception of Hon. Jnd LaMoore, of Pembina. At the last session of the legislature, Mr. Williams was elected speaker of the house, and his legislative career has been a most brilliant and honorable one.

Wilbur F. Steele, of Kidder county, nominated for member of the lower house, is widely known as one of the leading and most enterprising farmers of North Dakota. The Steele farm, of which he is the proprietor, was the first farm ever cultivated west of the James river, and Mr. Steele, by his individual efforts, has done much to attract emigration and add to the fame of North Dakota. He has never sought political honors, and his nomination will assure to the agricultural interests of Dakota the presence of an influential, brainy and conscientious representative.

Julius Stevens, the nominee for member of the assembly from Griggs county, is a Norwegian by birth and is but 29 years of age. He resided for some time in Fillmore county, Minnesota, but removed to Dakota in 1879, and for three years past has been engaged in the hardware business at Valley City, beside conducting a real estate and loan business in Griggs county. He is a married man and has never before been a candidate for political honors.

Dr. Henry W. Coe, the nominee for the legislature from Morton county, was born in Waupun, Wis., in 1857, and is consequently 27 years of age. He resided in Minnesota fifteen years and was educated at the University of Minnesota.

He decided to make medicine his profession, and took his first course of lectures at Ann Arbor in 1876 and 1877. He came to Dakota in 1878, and settled in Valley City, where he founded and edited the Valley City Times, the first newspaper published in Barnes county.

In 1879 he sold his newspaper to C. F. Kindred, who afterwards sold the same to Colonel Richardson, the present publisher. During the time Dr. Coe was engaged in journalism, he kept up his medical studies, and in 1879 he entered the Long Island College hospital, where he was graduated in medicine in 1880, and came thence direct to Mandan, where he has resided ever since, engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Coe was married in 1882 to Miss Boley, a Mandan lady. He is a member of the American association for the advancement of science, a member of the Mandan school board and is United States examining surgeon for this district. He is in every sense a self-made man, and owes his advancement entirely to his own efforts. He will make a creditable representative.

A SPECIAL from Valley City conveys the cheerful information that notwithstanding the bitter feeling that seemed to prevail between the contending delegations from Barnes county at the Bismarck convention all sores were healed upon the return of the delegates to Valley City. The delegations, successful and unsuccessful, were met at the train by a large concourse of people properly exhilarated by a band of music. In the evening a genuine love feast was indulged in, which was participated in by all factions. Mr. Van Wormer and his friends, who were defeated, joined heartily in the move and pledged themselves to support the ticket nominated at Bismarck and bury the hatchet. This is well. Barnes county is one of the most populous and wealthy counties in North Dakota, and she can not afford to divide her strength by local dissensions. A scheme is being talked of by some to divide Barnes county and create a new county from a portion of it and a portion of Cass. Valley City would then be in danger. The county seat would be uncertain. In Mr. Richardson, nominee for the council, Barnes county will have an able representative, and one who will guard carefully her interests.

JUDGE GIFFORD, nominee for delegate to congress from Dakota, will be in Bismarck on the 21st, and speak in the evening. Fargo and other North Dakota

cities are making preparations to give Mr. Gifford a warm reception, and Bismarck will not be behind in this respect.

A private letter from Fargo says, "The friends of Hon. John B. Raymond will join in giving Judge Gifford a hearty reception." Raymond's friends everywhere in Dakota will doubtless greet Mr. Gifford with as much cordiality as they would have rallied to do honor to Mr. Raymond, were he the nominee. True republicanism suggests no other course.

TO CAPITALISTS.

I. W. Barnum, of Brooklyn, New York, who owns extensive interests in Dakota at Sanborn and Bismarck, never loses an opportunity to say a good word for the territory. In a recent issue of the Brooklyn Argus, the following appears: Bismarck, the capital of Dakota, on the great Missouri river, the crossing of the Northern Pacific railroad, is sure to become a large city in the near future as that the law of gravitation will continue in force. Thirty or more steamers are already landing their freight and passengers at Bismarck, and its trade is now very large and profitable; the boats traverse the Missouri 1,200 miles above Bismarck. When the lands in the Bismarck land district, now rapidly being taken up, are under cultivation and pour their wealth into the lap of Bismarck, and she has the manufacturing to make and supply that vast extent of country naturally tributary to her, her business will be immense. The new industry of utilizing the straw which is now burned in all this vast region, in the manufacture of straw lumber, for buildings, house utensils, barrels, pails, almost everything used in house or farm utensils, is to be an important element in the success of these western towns. At all the points where north and south railroads cross the Northern Pacific, manufacturing of furniture, farm machinery, flour mills and products from straw paper, must be very profitable; the heavy freights are saved. Fuel is abundant and cheap, from the coal mines near by. The great trunk lines and other railroads are running a race to be the first to reach Bismarck, the great central commercial point, soon to be the largest city in this great northwest.

That Mr. Barnum's ideas are correct and that his predictions will soon be verified there can be no doubt. The following item Mr. Barnum sends the TRIBUNE to prove his theory in regard to the use of straw:

A car containing a number of barrels made of straw pulp and filled with flour, were exhibited at the Norton mills in Chicago the past week. The barrels were shipped from the seaboard, bound for Minneapolis, and from there will be reshipped east, the transaction being experimental. The material is similar to that used in making a raw board, and is composed of wheat straw. The barrels weigh about eighteen pounds each.

The Jamestown Capital finally wheels into line and says: "The Capital has never had anything but a kind word for O. S. Gifford, the republican nominee for congress. It believes his connection with the circumstances which resulted in his choice by the Pierre convention was entirely honorable, although we shall never cease to feel that the methods adopted by those who nominated him were outrageous. The republicans of Stutsman county are too loyal to allow personal feeling to operate in such a matter as this, and every one of them will vote for Mr. Gifford. A few sheets which are wholly irresponsible and the mere tools of the gang, will not be able to place the Capital in a false position before the people and the republicans of this territory."

THE TRIBUNE has maintained for some time that the Press and Dakotaian did not represent fairly the people of Yankton or any other portion of South Dakota. More proof of this comes to light every day. The P. and D. took exceptions to the course pursued by the Yankton county delegation at Pierre and said it did not reflect the sentiment of the people, etc. Now the county republican convention passes a resolution thanking the Pierre delegates for their action and declares, in substance, that Bowen does not tell the truth in the matter. The P. and D. publishes the resolution and says the convention which passed it is "another."

THE Mandan Pioneer speaks of Burleigh county's candidate for the legislature thusly: "Mr. Williams, the speaker of the last house, who proved himself capable in every respect as a legislator, will receive the solid support of the west Missouri delegation. He has already been nominated and endorsed by Burleigh, and that ought to be sufficient to commend him to all other counties in the district, as he is distinctively Burleigh's representative."

THERE is something supremely ridiculous about the political situation in Cass county. N. K. Hubbard is running for codable on the republican ticket against J. F. Taylor, colored. Hubbard is a director of the First National bank and Taylor is the janitor of the bank building. Bets are three to one that the janitor gets away with the constable honors.

THERE is a prevailing sentiment among business men, both republicans and democrats, in favor of a people's ticket for county officers, and the TRIBUNE would not be surprised to see a ticket of that kind in the field in a few days. If a good ticket, it may receive the endorsement of both the republican and democratic conventions.

It must have been a sort of Kansas cyclone or Minnesota blizzard that struck the democratic party in Ohio.

SPEEDY VENGEANCE.

Is Wreaked Upon the Murderer of a Prominent Citizen of La Crosse.

The Citizens Infuriated by the Brutal and Unprovoked Murder of Captain Burton,

Force their Way Into the Jail, Take the Slayer in Charge and Hang Him to a Tree.

Barnes County Republicans Satisfied With the Nominations Made at Bismarck.

A Shocking Accident at Harrisburg, Pa., Causes the Death of Two Persons.

Associated Press Report.

Unprovoked and Brutal.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 16.—F. A. Barton, president of the Blaine and Logan club here, was shot dead by a ruffian known as Scotty at 8 o'clock this evening while the republicans were forming in procession on Main street. Seven shots were fired in quick succession. The murderer was arrested and hurried to jail before the immense crowd could realize what had occurred. As soon as the fact was made known there was the most intense excitement, and hundreds of men in uniform and carrying their torches hurried to the court house yard and demanded that the prisoner be handed over to them. "Lynch him, lynch him," was the general cry, and at this moment, 8:40, there are hundreds of men besieging the jail. Sheriff Scott, Chief of Police Clark and a posse of police are at the jail door trying to calm the infuriated multitude. No violence has been done yet, and none may take place, but there is an awful current of public feeling. The body of Mr. Barton has been taken to the drug store of T. H. Spence, where an examination showed life extinct, every shot taking effect. Those who stood near the scene of the murder say the man advanced from the crowd on the sidewalk to within a few feet of his victim and fired the first bullet into his back and Mr. Barton fell to the pavement and the murderer followed with six more shots into his body and head. He then threw the revolver at his victim and gave him a kick, saying, "that's the son of a b— that knows me and that I have been looking for," or words to that effect. All this was done in a minute's time and before anyone could realize what had happened. Mr. Barton was a broker and commission merchant for J. H. Lowry & Co., of Milwaukee, and a son in law of Captain J. H. Monton, agent for the St. Paul company here. He was one of the best known and most prominent young business men in the northwest, and was chosen president of the Blaine and Logan club at La Crosse, and was managing the campaign in this section. The motive of the murderer is not known. He is said to be a desperate character, who has followed the river for a living, and has served a term in state's prison. After throwing the first revolver at his victim it was found that he had another in his pocket, but he was arrested before he had an opportunity to use it. The republicans were to have celebrated the Ohio victory tonight with a parade, fire works and speeches, but the scene has changed as if by terrible magic to a scene of terrible excitement of a far different character. Threats are deep and determined, the city being greatly aroused. If the crowd had a responsible cooled leader the murderer would swing in an hour.

10:30 p. m.—The officers were not able to stay the mob, who refused to listen to arguments. From 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock house yard square presented a scene which beggars description. The mob increased in numbers until the entire square on three sides of the jail was a dense mass of humanity, all demanding that the murderer be hung. Torches of the men fired above the sea of heads, and white plumes moved resolutely about the square. The best citizens in the place were present and watched the fearful scene with blanched faces but with no expression of sympathy. There were hundreds of women in the throng, and the walks about the jail. The excitement grew steadily in force and the determined mob at last found leaders with cool heads who went methodically about taking the man from the prison and lynching him. Beams were procured and in a short time the heavily bolted and barricaded door on the Fourth street side of the jail were battered in and the crowd passed into the building. The prisoner had been confined in cell No. 3, on the lower corridor, and the crowd had little trouble in finding their man. He was taken from the cell and dragged into the yard, where he was identified as the man who did the shooting. The murderer declined to say anything except that he was the man who shot Mr. Barton. The rope was adjusted his hands and arms firmly tied and in another moment he was hanging in the air with his face closely pressed against the limb of the tree, and the terrible tragedy was over. The tragic scenes of this night will probably never be experienced again in La Crosse.

Harmony in Barnes.

VALLEY CITY, Oct. 16.—(Special.) The returning delegations from Bismarck today were met at the depot by a large concourse of people, and headed by the Valley City band proceeded to the parlors of the Kinross hotel, where a love feast was indulged in. Both the Van Wormer and Richardson delegates participated, and the members of the Van Wormer delegation pledged support to the nominees at Bismarck. All fears of disaffection are allayed by this action.

Shocking Accident.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—A shocking accident occurred here today. Miss Lizzie Wallace, in getting of the Cumberland Valley railroad train, stepped in front of another train that was moving. Harvey Foster, engineer, promptly sprang to her rescue, but both were run down instantly. Miss Wallace was cut to pieces and died instantly; Foster had both legs mangled, almost torn off, and cannot recover.

Safe Blowers Working Fast.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 16.—A special dispatch from Cannon Falls, Minnesota, says: The safe in the

store of Scofield Bros., druggists and jewelers, was blown open last night and watches and jewelry valued at \$1,400 stolen. Also \$350 worth of stamps from the postoffice.

A Royal Wedding.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The marriage of Ida Theresa Foote, daughter of Capt. Foote, of the United States navy, and Lord Montague Ponlet, son of Marquis Winchester, took place today in St. George's church. United States Minister Lowell and a large and fashionable company were present. After the wedding breakfast at Kensington palace the newly married couple started for Nice. The wedding presents were many and costly. Queen Victoria sent an antique diamond bracelet and gold breakfast service.

A Probable Lynch.

FULTON, Mo., Oct. 14.—A little girl, named Bennett, 10 years old, was ravished by one of three negroes in a cornfield ten miles east of here yesterday. The little sister gave the alarm and a posse at once went to the field and captured the negroes and lodged them in jail. A party of mounted men surrounded the jail this morning, fired through the window killing one of the prisoners. The others were not hurt. It is thought, however, they will be lynched tonight.

Horse Thieves at Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, D. T., Oct. 14.—Last night C. C. Thomas, living five miles southwest of this city, had two horses and harness stolen, and Fletcher & Esterbrook had also two horses and harness stolen the same night. They are supposed to have gone south. A posse is in pursuit, but there are no tidings yet. This wholesale stealing has aroused the farmers, who will make it not for the thieves who fall into their hands in the vicinity of telegraph poles.

Not Dividing Fair With Stockholders.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 14.—For several months past conductors on the Northern Pacific have been afraid of their heads. Nine have been discharged, and those who remain are in hot water for fear that their heads will come off too. Head officials are very reticent, but it is understood that spotters have been at work for some time and have furnished information to the effect that the boys were not dividing fair with the stockholders. The names of the discharged conductors are withheld for the present.

A Poisoned Spring.

COSHOCTON, O., Oct. 14.—J. Gammert and family, of Linton township, drank from a spring of water which was poisoned and are now lying at the point of death.

Government of India.

Mr. E. A. Pereira, head instructor of post offices, Calcutta, India issues a card certifying to the instantaneous relief afforded by St. Jacobs Oil, in the Campbell Hospital, where it was advised by the medical officers in serious cases of throat troubles and other painful ailments.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For County Commissioner—First Commissioner District—three years—R. B. MELLON.

For County Commissioner—Third Commissioner District—two years—GUS. JOHNSON.

For Sheriff—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

For County Treasurer—W. B. BELLE.

For Register of Deeds—JOHN H. RICHARDS.

For Clerk of the District Court—EMER N. COREY.

For Judge of Probate—C. B. LITTLE.

For District Attorney—JOHN A. STOVELL.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. H. WINCHESTER.

For Assessor—JOHN BOWEN.

For County Surveyor—HERMAN HEINZE.

For Coroner—CARROLL CORSON.

For Justices of the Peace—Precinct No. 1, District No. 1—A. D. Gray.

2, 1—W. B. McClung.

3, 1—N. E. Skelton.

4, 1—Donald Stewart.

5, 1—E. C. Chase.

6, 1—C. B. Rust.

7, 1—Thos. Richards.

8, 1—D. B. Bailey.

9, 1—J. W. Correll.

10, 2—C. M. Cushman.

11, 2—J. F. Wallace.

12, 2—Frank A. Little.

13, 2—George Glas.

14, 2—Al. A. Elberg.

15, 2—J. F. Cronin.

16, 2—Oscar Ball.

17, 2—W. V. Wilcox.

18, 2—W. F. Davidson.

19, 2—Willis Hatch.

20, 2—S. A. Peterson.

21, 2—S. A. Falconer.

22, 2—L. R. Hatch.

23, 2—O. F. Southmayd.

For Constables—Precinct No. 1, District No. 1—Patrick McCue.

2, 1—Adam Mann.

3, 1—Clarence Price.

4, 1—Ben Gallatin.

5, 1—Wm. F. Williams.

6, 1—C. Gregory.

7, 1—H. C. Sinclair.

8, 1—James Campbell.

9, 1—L. J. Stewart.

10, 1—J. C. Pollock.

11, 1—Geo. Joy.

12, 1—Mark D. Ward.

13, 1—S. G. Smith.

14, 1—Geo. Feagles.

15, 1—A. W. Skinner.

16, 1—Alex. G. White.

17, 1—Geo. M. Price.

18, 1—A. H. C. Smith.

19, 1—John Hitchcock.

20, 1—Alof A. Anderson.

21, 1—Maxime Billman.

22, 1—Clarence Hawley.

23, 1—C. J. Hubbard.

[First Publication Oct. 17, 1884.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., October 11, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on November 25th, 1884, viz:

Charles Carr,

for the $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 26, tp 137, r 78.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew Anderson, John Clark, Samuel Robinson and Samuel Northrup, all of Bismarck, D. T.

J. A. McLEAN, Register.

DIRTY WHEAT AT DULUTH.

How the Farmer's Wheat is "Shrunk" in the Country and Again at Terminal Points.

Twenty-Five Tons of Dirt Extracted Daily From the Receipts at Duluth Alone.

The Inspection at Minneapolis and Duluth Relaxed and the Inspectors Instructed to Go Easy.

DULUTH, Special Correspondence of Pioneer Press, Oct. 9.—Numerous complaints have been sent to the Pioneer Press regarding the system of wheat shrinkage or dockage, and in order to ascertain if there exists any ground for these alleged grievances, a thorough investigation of the matter has been made. The farmers of the northwest complained that they were being docked unmercifully this year, and the local elevator companies on the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads alleged that in order to protect themselves against the Duluth elevator companies they are compelled to shrink the wheat to the proportions they have. The investigation has developed one fact, and that is, the present crop of wheat contains more dirt and foul seed than any crop ever raised in the northwest. Elevator men say, and farmers themselves admit the truth of this, that no crop of wild buckwheat has ever been harvested with the wheat before. This is the principal trouble, though seeds of all kinds are found in great abundance in most all the wheat now being marketed. The average shrinkage by the local elevators is admitted to be not far from five pounds per bushel. At Fargo, Moorhead and other stations on the Northern Pacific road, it is not an unusual thing to dock wheat twelve and even fifteen pounds to the bushel on account of dirt. At the present price of wheat this means a cent per pound loss to the farmer. There is no denying the fact that the crop this year is very low and dirty, but whether the shrinkage is too great or not cannot easily be proven. The whole system of dockage is merely guesswork, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the local elevator men will endeavor to always guess to their advantage.

THE PROCESS OF GRADING. In order that farmers may understand the process through which their wheat passes before it reaches the eastern markets, the following details are given: When a farmer takes his wheat to the local elevator, the buyer, who is also inspector, arbitrator and in fact the sole judge of the quality, condition and price of the wheat, fixes the grade and docks it according to his judgment. (Mr. Smith, superintendent of the Northern Pacific Elevator company, says his buyers are instructed to frequently weigh lots of wheat and ascertain as nearly as possible what the average dockage should be.) The farmer is then given a ticket for the total number of bushels in his load, less the dockage. When wheat once goes into the elevator it at once loses its identity, except when stored in special bins. When shipped to Duluth or Minneapolis it is placed in cars and billed the same as other freight, the cars being sealed by the railroad agent. At the terminal point of shipment the inspector goes through the cars and inspects the cars and inspects the wheat as soon as it arrives. In order to inspect the grain as fast as it arrives, during the busy season, the chief inspector is compelled to employ a number of assistants, and to this fact may be attributed much of the trouble and lack of uniformity in grades. At Duluth the inspector opens the car, examines it, and writes his notes on a small ticket which is left in the car. This ticket gives the number of the car, name of the road, grade of the wheat and its condition. The Duluth inspector does not dock the grain for dirt, but marks on the ticket the condition and leaves the dockage to the elevator people. At Minneapolis the inspector uses his own judgment, and marks on the ticket the number of pounds to be deducted on account of dirt. The Duluth inspector marks on his ticket the following terms, to denote the various degrees of dirt:

Machine—Which means that the wheat has not been cleaned since being threshed. Machine Dirty—Wheat not cleaned after being threshed, and which contains small seeds in addition to the common dirt. Machine Seedy—Wheat not cleaned after being threshed, and which contains small seeds in addition to the common dirt. Machine Seedy and Dirty—This is supposed to represent wheat too dirty and seedy for any use, and is the superlative of the inspector's opinion regarding its condition.

Upon these notes the foreman of the elevator company bases his shrinkage. If machine, he takes off one pound; if machine dirty, 1½ pounds; machine seedy, 1½ pounds; machine seedy and dirty, 1½ pounds. Wheat in worse condition than machine seedy and dirty is weighed, cleaned and reweighed, and the actual amount of dirt deducted. During the busy season, when the wheat is pouring in at the rate of 300 or 400 car loads per day, it is impossible to clean every car and deduct the exact amount of dirt. In order to arrive at an average system of shrinkage, the first 500 or 1,000 car loads are carefully weighed and cleaned, and from the results thus obtained the average shrinkage is approximated. As the cars come into the elevator the foreman takes the number, sends the wheat to the proper bin, marks on a ticket the gross weight and net weight, after allowing for the dirt according to the inspector's notations, and this ticket is sent to the elevator office up town. There the number of the car is compared with the waybill sent by the railroad company, and then, for the first time, the elevator people know where wheat has been received and inspected. The inspector has no means of knowing whose wheat is in the car he inspects, and has no object in giving it an unfair grade. The Minneapolis inspection is similar, except that the inspector notes his own shrinkage, and not the elevator company. So much complaint has been made about this system of shrinkage at Duluth, that a new plan is to be adopted by which more uniformity is hoped to be attained. The shrinkage will be taken out of the hands of the elevator company, and expert men who have had experience in this particular branch of the business will reweigh (the cars as they go in and mark on the inspection ticket the actual number of pounds to be deducted from each according to its grade. Whether the plan will prove more satisfactory or not remains to be seen. It is said to be understood that the elevator

companies at Minneapolis and Duluth do not buy and sell grain, but simply receive and ship it according to the instructions of shippers and buyers, charging a fixed sum for handling and cleaning. The inspection is controlled by the board of trade at Duluth, and by the chamber of commerce at Minneapolis, and the elevator companies are subject to their rules.

HOW THE SHRINKER SHRINKS.

It has been shown that the average shrinkage of a country elevator is about five pounds per bushel. This would seem, to the uninitiated, a pretty big square, and enough to remove all the dirt in an ordinary crop. But notwithstanding this enormous shrinkage, nearly every carload of wheat received at Duluth is reweighed, and in many cases twice and three times. By the courtesy of the Duluth Elevator company, the Pioneer Press representative was allowed to select at random, a number of cars from a hundred or more standing on the tracks, and these, without previously being examined, were run into the elevator, weighed, cleaned and reweighed. The first car had been cleaned after being threshed; but the shrinkage was four bushels and forty pounds, and the wheat was not yet clean. Other cars that had been previously cleaned in the country showed shrinkages of five, eight, seven and four and one-half bushels. One car of uncleaned wheat shrunk thirteen bushels in cleaning. The books of the elevator company show that in one case fifty-five bushels of dirt was taken from one car load and fifty one from another, and then the wheat would barely pass grade. It is safe to say that the average shrinkage at Duluth is not far from two pounds per bushel. When the wheat is being loaded into vessels an inspector stands at the discharging spout, and if the wheat is not clean shuts it off, and the elevator company is forced to reclean it at its own expense. The shrinkage this time comes out of the company, as it has issued receipts for the wheat on the weighing in, and is compelled to make good its grades. The Northern Pacific Elevator company guarantees its weights, and grades at Duluth, and claims that weights do not hold out even with the present heavy dockage. The Pillsbury & Hulbert Elevator company does not guarantee weights and grades at terminal points. The Northern Pacific company ships to its own order at Duluth, and tickets issued in the country can be exchanged for orders for wheat of the same grade at Duluth. It is claimed that in order to make the grades good at Duluth it is necessary to dock wheat as heavily as is done. Mr. Smith, the superintendent, says the natural shrinkage by evaporation is 6 per cent, as proven by scientific experiments, and the average shrinkage of five pounds to cover this and other causes is not too much. Grain men who are watching the matter say that 150,000 bushels of dirt will be sent to Duluth in the present crop. It must be remembered that nearly all the wheat is cleaned at the local elevators before being sent there, so that the total crop of dirt harvested and marketed by those farmers whose wheat goes to Duluth will aggregate a half million bushels.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE DIRT.

Mr. Ruple, superintendent of the elevator company at Duluth, says about sixteen tons of this dirt and chaff are used daily as fuel to run the engines. This amount comes from three cleaners alone, and the total amount of dirt taken out averages about twenty-five tons per day. Hundreds of tons have been thrown into the bay, and the stuff is now nearly fifteen feet about the docks. It is given away to those who will carry it off, and a number of men are employed reweighing the best of it, they to receive one-half the proceeds as wages. They are already sick of their bargain, as nearly 10,000 bushels of this stuff is piled up on one floor, and cannot be sold at any price. The country elevators will run their engines on dirt and use coal only to start the fires in the morning. Mr. Smith, of the Northwestern Elevator company at Fargo, says his company paid freight on 10,000 bushels of dirt to Duluth alone last year, and will pay freight on 50,000 bushels this year. The above statements are cold facts and not exaggeration. The farmer can figure out from this condition of affairs why his wheat don't hold out. The question whether he is docked too heavily by the local elevators or not is a matter not easily determined. At Moorhead the Pioneer Press saw one farmer docked twelve pounds, another for and another eight. At Fargo one load of wheat was docked thirteen pounds, another four and another 7. In one case the farmer protested vigorously, and the elevator agent offered to clean the wheat and ship it for him, but he declined the proposition and accepted the eight-pound dockage with better grace. Another farmer swore he wouldn't stand a loss of four pounds, and drove away to find another and a more liberal purchaser. This is the condition of things where there are three elevators and two mills, and where the competition is not slow. What the show for dirty wheat is at points where there is only one buyer can be imagined.

THE REMEDY.

Farmers in the northwest generally admit that the present deplorable condition of the wheat crop is the result of careless farming. The only remedy proposed is the very sensible one of summer fallowing, and a more careful system of tilling the soil. Mr. Holes, an intelligent and very successful farmer, living near Fargo, says he has come to the conclusion, by a series of careful experiments, that summer fallowing is the true remedy for the trouble. He thinks that one-third less acreage will be sown to wheat in the northwest next year, and that farmers generally see the necessity of better farming. He thinks it will be the policy to seed the ground once in about three years, using only one third each year, and letting the rest be idle or turn to other crops. He thinks that change of seed is necessary, and says he has demonstrated that hard wheat sown continually on light, sandy soil will deteriorate in quality, and finally run to soft wheat. Seed from more northern latitudes, grown on light soil, transferred to the clay of Dakota, does remarkably well in yield and quality. Another great mistake made by the wheat raisers of Dakota is that of sowing too much seed to the acre. Heavy sowing tends to make small grain, on the same principle that thickly planted corn yields small ears. The following result of a practical experiment illustrates this fact: Mr. Holes found a stool of wheat growing in a field of oats, and shelled out 260 kernels. He threw out 100 of these as bad, and planted the remaining 160. From this he raised twelve pounds the next year, and from this seed seventeen bushels and forty pounds the third year—an average of fifty-five bushels per acre. The second year the heads were all eight rowed, while the common wheat is only six rowed. He thinks with careful cultivation

the selection of pure seed and proper sowing, the average yield of wheat can be increased fifty per cent. He says the crop this year is the worst he ever saw in this country in the matter of wild buckwheat and other foreign seeds, and shows plainly the need of prompt attention on the part of the farmers.

SOMETHING ABOUT GRADES.

Less complaint is heard about grades this year than last. The quality of wheat is generally good, and if free from dirt would be an excellent crop. Strange to say, the complaint about grades comes from the country elevator men this year instead of the farmers. Mr. Barnes, of the Northern Pacific Elevator company, the Pillsbury & Hulbert people and a number of outside buyers, went over to Duluth the other day about the same time the kick was made by other parties at Minneapolis, and raised a row. They declared that the Duluth inspection was running them, and they wanted it changed. They asked that the rules be modified materially, and it is said the board of trade agreed to instruct the inspector to let up on his grip and give the country people a show for their wheat. At the same time the elevator men from the south and some from the north as well, were telling the Minneapolis chamber of commerce inspection committee that the Duluth inspection was so much more liberal than that of Minneapolis that all the wheat was being driven away from the latter place. And they raised such a row that the inspection committee agreed to instruct the inspector to relax his vigilance and allow wheat to pass grades that had hitherto been barred out. This is all under the rose, and in strict secrecy. Duluth grain men will swear by the great Grain Inspector of the universe that the grades have not been changed here. The Minneapolis men will see them and swear a bigger oath that not a hair's breadth has been changed in the inspection there; and yet the returns to country shippers from both places show the reverse to be true. In other words, wheat that No. 2 hard a week ago is now No. 1 hard, and so on down through the list. It is not claimed that the wheat has improved in quality during this time, but the views of the inspection committee have changed. When the law makers tackle this wheat question next winter they may find a pointer in this fact. The farmer who never before knew that the whole character and quality of his wheat could be improved and raised a grade or two in a single hour knows it now. And he may find it profitable to pay less attention to farming and more to the cultivation of inspection committees.

The inspection at Duluth has been very liberal this year compared with that of Minneapolis, as the following comparison will show:

Cars received at Duluth in September:	
No 1 hard.....	3,191
No 2 hard.....	665
No 1 northern.....	1,114
No 2 northern.....	419
No 1 regular.....	10
No 2 regular.....	37
Rejected.....	100
Condemned.....	305

Total cars.....	5,904
Cars inspected at Minneapolis in September:	
No 1 hard.....	1,129
No 2 hard.....	153
No 1 northern.....	1,925
No 2 northern.....	459
No 1 regular.....	62
No 2 regular.....	3
Rejected.....	840
Condemned.....	472

Total cars..... 5,097
It will be seen that the grade of No. 1 northern at Duluth has absorbed nearly all of that which formerly graded No. 1, and has drawn largely upon No. 2 hard. The new grades of northern give general satisfaction, though there have been hints that Buffalo millers preferred to buy that grade at a less price than No. 1 hard, as the actual difference was not noticeable. There was some danger that much of the good hard wheat of the northwest would find its way to Buffalo under the disguise of this northern grade, and that the farmers would lose by the operation. Since the recent adjustment of grades it is understood that a greater difference is now to be made in these grades, and more that formerly graded No. 1 Northern is being given a higher grade.

More smut is in the Northern crop this year than ever before. Out of fifty cars received at Duluth from Bismarck and points beyond, only one has graded higher than No. 3, on account of smut. A good deal of smut is found in Dakota this year, and it has appeared in fields which had never known its presence before. The wheat condemned at Duluth was all on account of dampness, and shows the damage from this cause to be about five per cent.

Life Insurance at Cost.

Mr. C. S. Northrop, general agent of the Mutual Life and Endowment Association of Muscatine, Iowa, has perfected his arrangements for doing business in the territory. Being a member of an association conducted on similar principles, and having carefully examined the system with reference to the endowment feature, I do not hesitate in its recommendation to those desiring life insurance. Mr. Northrop represents an association that is first class in every respect, and worthy the patronage of our citizens.

A. D. GRAY.

BISMARCK, Oct. 16, 1884. 20 22

It is stated that Portland, Oregon, ranks fifth among the commercial cities of this country. Philadelphia falls behind her, and she is likely to be further distanced by other cities, unless she pushes ahead faster than she has of late.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, HACHACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, PROSTRIATES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Incorporated in Germany.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

The Convention.

At an early hour Wednesday morning the streets of the city were astir with delegates and candidates concentrating their forces for the convention, which met at the court house at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the contesting delegations very naturally gaining the most prominence and manifesting the deepest interest. At 11 o'clock all the delegates had arrived or were represented by proxies, and the hotels were crowded with visitors and politicians.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Wallace, of the district central committee, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of this convention: I have been requested by my fellow citizens of Burleigh county and Bismarck to say to one and all of those who have come from abroad, whether they be newspaper men, delegates, contestants or not contestants—"Gentlemen, welcome to Burleigh county and Bismarck." I would like to waive an unpleasant duty I have to perform, but we all have unpleasant tasks to perform, and we might as well meet them as they come. I know that I will throw a fire brand into the house when I refer to the news from Ohio (applause) I received a telegram from one Plummer, who says that a regular Dakota blizzard had struck the democratic party of Ohio, and had wafted it down to the sunny south (applause).

After reading the call for the convention, Mr. Wallace said that he would recognize George P. Flannery, who moved that Mr. Elijah Boley, of Morton county, be elected temporary chairman. The motion was seconded by J. A. McLean, and a vote being taken prevailed.

Mr. Boley stepped to the rostrum and was introduced by Chairman Wallace in the following language:

"Gentlemen, I have the pleasure, as well as the honor, to introduce to you Mr. Elijah Boley, of Morton county, a man who has stood by the republican party for twenty-seven years."

Mr. Boley took the chair, saying: "Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the compliment paid me by selecting me as your temporary chairman, and I hope that we may act so that when we go home we may feel that the people and country which we represent have been fairly represented."

On motion A. C. Barnes of Bottineau county was elected temporary secretary.

On motion of Mr. Flannery, the chair appointed the following committee of five on credentials:

Morton county—J. J. Luck.
McIntosh county—E. A. Lilly.
Stutsman—D. C. Buck.
Griggs—O. Scrimgeour.
Logan—S. Foster.

At this point S. D. McNeal of Bismarck and Maj. Bovey of Morton county crossed their parliamentary swords in a pleasant contest, sort of a practice combat, and after their point the chairman sustained Maj. Bovey's point of order that a committee on permanent organization could not properly be appointed until the report of the committee on credentials.

The call of counties for presentation of credentials then proceeded at the close of which the committee retired for deliberation.

On motion of E. S. Russell of Jamestown the convention took a recess until 7:30, to await the action of the committee on credentials.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7:45 the convention was called to order by Temporary Chairman Boley, and, although the committee on credentials had completed their report, but one of them was present and the convention was about to undergo another lull, when Governor Pierce entered the hall and was escorted to the platform amid the most deafening applause. The governor was about to take a seat when cries for a speech fairly rattled the shutters and caused the republican blood to boil with its old fashioned heat and enthusiasm.

GOVERNOR PIERCE.

being introduced, said:

Gentlemen, I did not know that I was going to interrupt the meeting in this manner. It is very kind of you to call upon me, but I realize that you have important business to transact, and your time is precious. I may say this, however, that you ought to be a proud lot of republicans tonight (applause). The news which came over the wires to us last night was calculated to make every republican in Dakota rejoice (applause). The result of the election in Ohio practically settles the presidential question. Indeed it looks as if after all of its turmoil and trouble, the democratic party at last was in the face of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor—that leader of leaders, that prince of parliamentarians about went up in that great building, which made it tremble to its very foundations. And now we have seen that audacity brought out in all its grandeur and power. Mr. Blaine has been his own rival—I may say he has been his own record. I happen to know that about a month ago there was the greatest anxiety about the result in Ohio. Logan was asked to take the stump and consent; Blaine was asked and went. Of course the democrats said it was bad politics. They pointed to Henry Clay, who went three times into the national convention and was each time defeated; said that all presidential candidates who had taken the field in their own behalf had been defeated, and that history was going to repeat itself—that God loves a brave man, and if he does, Mr. Blaine is surely deep in his affections. Artemus Ward said that when death faced him, he faced death and outsped it. Mr. Blaine has kicked precedents down stairs, shook his fist in the face of destiny and fairly grasped the throat of superstition. The result in Ohio today is the result of the labors of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan (applause), and whatever our democratic friends may think of such leadership as this, Gentlemen, I hope your deliberations and stay in the city will be pleasant, and thank you for the compliment you have conferred upon me (prolonged applause).

When the applause which followed the governor's remarks had ceased, loud cries were sent up for

MAJOR BOVAY, of Mandan, one of the oldest republicans in the territory and one who assisted in the organization of the party. The major arose and said:

"Gentlemen: I don't know why I am honored, and I confess I don't know what to say on this occasion. I fully feel all those emotions which our honored governor expresses, and I must say that I have felt very nervous indeed for several weeks over the campaign in Ohio, and I took what feeble measures I could, some time ago to prompt parties who were in possession of the reins, to look well to Ohio. I thought I could see that if we were defeated in Ohio, our line of battle was broken. I believe, as Governor Pierce, that the result in November depended upon the October result." Here the major branched out into political history and experience, and gave a very interesting address, which was loudly applauded by his hearers. He said that he had fifty years struggle with the democratic party, the first twenty-five of which he was the under dog, and that for the last

twenty-four years the prediction which Governor Pierce made that the "democrats must go," had been repeated, but they had not gone. He closed by referring to the organization of the republican party and said, "from that hour success has been continuous, the party had guided the ship of state for twenty-four years, and now is about to enter upon another voyage of four years, making twenty-eight."

At this point the Garfield Light Guard band entered the hall and enlivened the proceedings with music.

Hon. Johnson Nickens, of Jamestown, was called upon, but declined to make a speech, begging to be excused by facetiously remarking that they knew how busy he had been all day, but said he would yield to no one in the matter of rejoicing over the news from Ohio and the prospective victory in November.

B. S. Russell, of Jamestown, was the next gentleman called upon to orate, and responded in a manner which commanded the attention of all and added very materially to the entertainment and oratorical importance of the meeting.

At the close of Mr. Russell's remarks the committee on credentials returned and "the fun commenced." The following is the

MAJORITY REPORT

Your committee on credentials beg leave to report the following delegates as entitled to seats in the convention:

Barnes county—B. W. Benson, C. M. Herbig, Richard Shuler, John Russell, Seth Mills, John Anderson, C. H. Bassett and W. A. Johnson.

Bottineau county—L. P. May, proxy Dr. Isaac Van Deusen and Albert C. Barnes.

Benson county—L. P. Havervold and H. E. Hoadly, proxy L. P. Havervold.

Burleigh county—G. P. Flannery, M. H. Jewell, E. E. Bly, L. N. Griffin, J. A. McLean, J. W. Raymond, C. A. Loussberry, together with the following alternates: George H. Glass, W. E. Andrews, Jos. Woods, C. B. Rust, A. R. Buck, J. F. Jones and Harvey Harris.

Billings county—Robert Roberts, proxy J. C. Fisher and J. O. Fisher.

Emmons county—Thomas Park and D. R. Streeter.

Foster county—Eber McHugh and Joseph Cleary.

Griggs county—F. H. Evans, Theo. F. Kerr, F. Greenland, proxy Ole Scrimgeour, Frank Hunter, John N. Jorgensen and H. G. Pickett.

Kidder county—John Van Deusen, Dr. John Harcourt and J. E. Britton.

Logan county—Edwin R. Weed and Samuel Foster.

Morton county—A. E. Bovey, J. J. Luck, E. Boley, T. R. Belmes and W. H. Race.

McHenry county—John Larsen, proxy M. H. Jewell and S. Swenson, proxy J. A. Bovey.

McIntosh county—Charles O. Morrell, proxy E. A. Lilly, and Alexander McDonald, proxy S. D. McNeal.

McLean county—Geo. F. Robinson and Edward Rasmussen.

Stark county—N. C. Lawrence and A. Jopp.

Stutsman county—C. M. Carr, S. L. Gaspeil, B. S. Russell, A. W. Cunningham, F. B. Fancher, J. A. Frye and D. C. Buck.

Wells county—Chas. V. Brown, proxy Joseph Cleary, and John J. O'Connell, proxy by Eber McHugh.

Rolette county—E. F. Curtis, proxy A. C. Barnes, and G. E. Fink, proxy W. H. Burke.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. LILLY,
SAM'L. FOSTER,
A. SCRIMGEOUR,
J. J. LUCK.

A MINORITY REPORT

was submitted setting forth that the Van Wormer delegates were entitled to seats instead of the Richardson delegates as admitted by the majority. This opened a parliamentary fight, which occupied considerable time and resulted in the adoption of the majority report as published above. Mr. Barnes of Bottineau championed the cause of the Van Wormer delegates and the minority report in a very able speech, and elicited many compliments. He is one of Dakota's brightest young men, and was afterwards honored by a place on the district central committee.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Geo. P. Flannery, Theo. Kerr of Griggs county was elected permanent chairman. M. H. Jewell was chosen as permanent secretary.

The report of the committee on credentials having been adopted and a permanent organization

tion effected, the next business in order was the nomination of two members of the council and four for the house. It is impossible to publish the nominating and seconding speeches, but all were good, and many of the orators would have added credit and brilliancy to a territorial, state or national convention.

B. S. Russell of Stutsman county nominated Hon. Johnson Nickens of Jamestown as a candidate for the council. The nomination was seconded by Geo. P. Flannery, and was made unanimous.

Mr. Hortic of Barnes county presented the name of Mr. Charles Richardson of Valley City as a candidate for the council. Mr. Richardson's nomination was made unanimous.

Nominations for the house followed, with the following result:

Dr. Henry W. Coe, of Mandan, presented by Major Bovey, of Mandan, in a unique speech, in which he said he regretted to pull a young man of the character, profession and prospects of Dr. Coe into the cess pool of politics, believing he would turn out as most young men do—a political tramp, and that presenting his name for political favor was the dirtiest service he could give him. After laughter and applause, Mr. Coe's nomination was made unanimous.

Julius Stevens, of Griggs, presented by H. G. Bickett, of Griggs. Nomination unanimous.

W. F. Steele, of Kidder, presented by Dr. Harcourt, seconded by Col. C. A. Loussberry, of Bismarck, Major Bovey, of Mandan, and S. D. McNeal, of Bismarck. Mr. Steele's nomination was made unanimous with a hurrah.

Hon. E. A. Williams, of Bismarck, was the next and last candidate nominated, the nominating speech being made by George P. Flannery, seconded by Mr. Fry, of Jamestown. Some very neat and well earned compliments were paid Mr. Williams, and his nomination was also made unanimous.

A GENERAL HURRAH

followed the nominations and the convention hall was the scene of jollification, congratulations and republican enthusiasm. Speeches were made by several of the candidates, among whom was Mr. Nickens, who touched upon the capital question. He said that it had been stated that he was pledged to vote for a bill indemnifying the citizens of Bismarck for money subscribed for the construction of the capitol. He wanted to say that no such proposition had been advanced to him by the citizens of Bismarck, and if it had he would most certainly refuse to comply. He knew that the citizens of Bismarck had erected the capitol in good faith and would never ask for the return of a cent. Mr. Nickens' remarks on this subject were received with applause, and were followed by a forcible statement of the "capitol fund" question by Mr. Flannery, who said that the citizens of Bismarck would never ask the return of a dollar which they had subscribed for the erection of the magnificent capitol building, which would remain as a monument to the energy, enterprise and public spirit of the people of a little western town. These remarks were received by the delegates and audience with cheers.

It was moved by Mr. Flannery of Burleigh, seconded and carried, that a legislative central committee for the ensuing two years be appointed, each county to name one member, and that in case the legislative district should be divided, the members from the counties in said subdivision be and are hereby constituted central committees for the said subdivisions.

The following names were chosen:

Barnes—B. W. Benson.
Bottineau—A. C. Barnes.
Benson—L. P. Havervold.
Burleigh—J. F. Wallace.
Billings—Chas. W. Sleeper.
Foster—Chas. E. Gregory.
Emmons—E. T. Herrick.
Griggs—F. H. Evans.
Kidder—O. P. Conger.
Logan—Samuel Foster.
Morton—J. J. Luck.
McHenry—G. D. Henscom.
McIntosh—Geo. W. Abbott.
McLean—C. H. Howell.
Stark—N. C. Lawrence.
Stutsman—S. J. Glasfield.
Wells—John J. O'Connor.
Rolette—C. O. Clemens.
Mercer—Isaac Moore.

On motion of Mr. Carr of Jamestown, a vote of thanks was tendered the citizens of Bismarck and Burleigh county and the officers of the convention.

The convention then adjourned sine die and the band, with torches and plumes escorted the delegates and friends from the court house to Main street, where they dispersed.

Annual Statement

From Organization, April, 1883, to April 7th, 1884, of the condition and affairs of the

Muscatine Mutual Life & Endowment Association

OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, made to the Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, in pursuance of the laws of said Territory.

President—O. H. P. Linn.
Secretary—J. H. Snook.

Attorneys for service of process in the Territory of Dakota.

6th Judicial District, Gray & Gray, Bismarck, Burleigh County.

Organized and Incorporated April, 1883; Commenced business April, 1883

INCOME.

For membership fees, cash and notes..... \$6,905 00
For annual dues, cash..... 773 00
For reporter and advertising..... 54 10
Money advanced by directors..... 50 00

Total..... \$7,782 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid commissions to agents..... \$5,178 75
Paid for printing..... 460 00
Paid for postage..... 86 36
Paid for office rent..... 120 56
Paid for office books and stationery..... 30 38
Paid for fuel, light and expressage..... 104 45
Paid for traveling expenses..... 22 50
Paid for legal fees..... 20 00
Paid for secretary work in office..... 600 00

Total paid..... \$6,683 80
Cash and notes on hand..... 640 00
Due Association from agents..... 377 50
Total..... \$7,782 10

ASSETS.

Furniture and fixtures in office..... 150 00
Books in office..... 100 00
Blank and printed matter in office..... 75 00
Cash in office..... 143 88
Cash loaned..... 468 72
Notes and ledger balances..... 457 70

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

The following excellent advice is from the Black Hills Journal: "While the people of the whole territory are perhaps as well satisfied with the nomination of Judge Gifford as they would have been with the nomination of any other gentleman named before the convention, there are not wanting a few papers in south-eastern Dakota to dwell at length and with much exultation upon the idea that his nomination is a great victory of the south over the north. If there is anything that will keep alive a feeling of hostility in the breast of a vanquished foe it is to be told repeatedly that he has been whipped. Such a course is not a politic one for the victor. It is not presumable that the masses of the people of South Dakota look upon the nomination of Mr. Gifford as a slap in the face of North Dakota, but the masses of the people say nothing, while a few newspapers that pretend to represent them speak loudly, and continue speaking in such a strain, when there is nothing to be gained and perhaps something to be lost by so doing. So far as we have read the papers of North Dakota, the people of that section of the territory accept the situation and the nominee gracefully. There is no talking of bolting, and the belief is expressed on all hands that Mr. Gifford will make a good representative of the people of the territory without regard to imaginary north and south or east and west division lines. If the papers that are constantly trying to stir up sectional strife really represent anybody's interests, they should be called off, for they are liable to do them more harm than good."

AS NEAR AS can be learned, the legislative convention at Fargo, while it was entirely harmonious, failed to nominate a ticket calculated to produce enthusiasm to any great degree. The Sun, in speaking of the matter, says: "Mr. Twomey, the nominee for the council, is well and favorably known in the county as an attorney of no mean pretensions, and an able, fearless parliamentarian, but entirely lacking in the qualifications to make himself popular with the masses, and this taken in connection with his strong and aggressive prohibition sentiments, will render his chances of election very questionable. On the whole the ticket is considered a weak one and will in no way add to the republican cause. Apparently the long and continued success of the republican ticket in Cass county has tended to make that party regard a nomination equivalent to election, until political wire pullers have come to the belief that if they have any pet scheme they wish carried through the legislature, all they have to do is to choose a man that will lend himself to their use and then manipulate the caucuses for his nomination."

FROM the tenor of the resolutions passed at the democratic legislative convention at Jamestown, Burleigh and other Missouri slope counties have been disfranchised and politely invited to "walk." The resolutions read as follows:

WHEREAS, The counties of Burleigh, Morton and Kidder, which by rights are entitled to seats in this convention, which has been duly called and convened, and are not represented, have refused and neglected to give any excuse therefor upon demand.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention assembled that they have waived all rights to place before the convention nominees for the house and council of the Ninth legislative district.

Resolved, That this convention regrets the action of said counties in the interests of the peace and harmony of the district; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention proceed to select its nominees from the counties represented herein.

It ought to be understood by this time that the Missouri slope counties dwell in peace and harmony, and Hon. E. A. Williams having made such a good representative, democrats as well as republicans want to see him returned without opposition.

The pocket edition of the B. & O. Red Book, for the current year, is undoubtedly one of the handiest and most complete little text-books of all the political publications of the present campaign. It is of convenient size for the pocket, and a perfect cyclopedia of facts, embracing every state in the Union. Just the points most wanted are shown in a nutshell. Presidential, congressional, state and legislative elections are indicated, while the notes cover important results from the very admission of the states. Typographically it is strikingly neat, and the entire absence of advertisements renders it unnecessary for one to carry about him a half-score of pages devoted to that which is of no earthly interest to the average man, in order to have within reach a half-dozen pages of real value. Stamp and address forwarded to C. K. Lord, the well known passenger agent of the B. & O., at Baltimore, will secure a copy, there being no other charge.

Geo. E. BOWES, nominee for the council on the bolters' ticket in the Grand Forks district, is editor of the Hillsboro Banner. It is said of him that he recently refused to accept a pass over the

Manitoba road. His action in this matter surprised the railroad officials, it being the first case on record where an editor refused to ride on a pass. The "milk in the cocoanut" is explained now. Bowes wanted to run for the legislature and he wanted to play the anti-monopoly dodge on the grangers. It's too thin. The grangers will not be gulled in this way. However, it matters not whether he accepts the pass or not, he will not have occasion to use either money or pass in coming to the legislature this winter. Some other time, Bowes, when you are on the straight ticket.

THE St. Paul Globe says: "It is immensely gratifying to the people of Bismarck to have visitors discover that the location is suggestive of Washington city, with the Missouri for the Potomac and similar views in the distance."

THE Carrington News tickles the Tribune under the fifth rib when it says it is the "oldest journal in North Dakota and one of the most influential papers in the territory."

THE Barnes county democratic county convention resolved, among other things, that the democratic party in Dakota was only in a semi-organized condition.

A PHILADELPHIA paper is mean enough to intimate that a dime museum has contracted with Carl Schurz to exhibit his gall.

NEWS COMMENTS.

Excuse of the girl who eloped with her coachman: "I was driven to it."

There are thirty colored but not one white woman in the Georgia penitentiary.

Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of wool has been shipped from Benton, Montana, and vicinity this season.

DAKOTA will send to New Orleans three potatoes weighing thirty-one pounds.

A LARGE hunting knife was recently found in the stomach of a panther that was killed at Boon's mountain, Pennsylvania.

THE Fall River, Mass. Advance thinks it would be a great improvement to marriage licenses if they were printed with divorce coupons attached.

AGAIN a burglar complains of being held up in an editor's house in St. Louis. He went in for the purpose of plunder but was himself held up for \$35.

FROM July 1 to October 1, this season, the National Park hotel in Yellowstone park, entertained 2,171 visitors, as against 1,465 during the previous season.

MONTANA stock shipments on the Northern Pacific are the heaviest ever known on the road. The forwardings are averaging from 600 to 800 head daily.

Down in Aurora county the following notice has been posted: "Any person caught setting out or lighting fire in Center township will be hung from the roof of the nearest house."

A TROY, N. Y., clergyman, preaching a funeral sermon over a prominent business man, forgot the sex of the corpse, and paid a touching tribute to the virtues of the supposititious lady deceased.

A BOSTON lady, it is said, recently inserted the following advertisement in a paper: "Wanted, a careful man to look after the house and be company for her dog during her absence in Europe."

W. F. STEELE, the Kidder county farmer, is pretty thoroughly convinced in his own mind that there is something rotten in Duluth in the matter of wheat grading. The fact that No. 1 hard brings 79 cents at Duluth at the same time that No. 2 soft is quoted at 77½¢ at Chicago, while the difference in transportation between Duluth and Buffalo and Chicago and Buffalo is less than two cents, causes him to strongly suspect that somebody is making a good deal of money by designedly grading wheat below its true value.

ST. LOUIS PRESS: Out at Canning in Hughes county, some jealous women berated Miss Nellie Knapp, accused her of flirting with their husbands, and threatened to tar and feather her. She was so stricken by the charges that she could not go to sleep, and after walking the floor all night started out over the prairie to Pierre. She has since disappeared, and a reward is offered for her discovery. Her father has arrived at Pierre and he of course feels very bitter against the women who have blighted the girl's life.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: The last month's reduction in the public debt was over \$12,000,000. The democrats say they don't want to spend any money in building forts or increasing the strength and efficiency of our navy, and yet the surplus not needed collected in the month of September alone would so equip and strengthen our coast defenses, including the forts at San Francisco, New York and Boston, that the British navy could not attempt to reach one of our cities without being sunk. The money collected in September alone would provide us with the largest and most penetrating ordnance ever made, and a series of coast defenses which would hold the navies of the world at arms' length.

WOMAN AND HOME.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's Brief Letter from Long Branch.

A Good Word for Homely Girls—Bed-Room Furniture—Face and Hands—Fashion Items—Brevities.

[New York Tribune.]
EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: A letter from a Long Branch correspondent published in your paper is being extensively copied, and as many of its inaccuracies put me in an unfavorable light before the public to which we both appeal, I will ask you to make a few corrections:

My immediate party at the Branch consisted of a lady, her daughter, son, and the gentleman whom I am to marry, and we joined a number of friends, and with them occupied a cottage at the west end.

I remained but four days, having been recalled to town by important business, and my hotel bill was \$39.50, and not "\$450 a week" as was stated.

I have a pair of horses, and not "fine," and no groom, and have never in my life employed a maid, French or otherwise, having faith in the proverb that "The Lord helps those who help themselves."

I really have not counted my dresses, and cannot say whether they number "sixty-three complete toilets," but I do know that on the visit referred to I wore but three (either black or white), and they of the simplest description.

Your correspondent is right as to my having worn diamonds (not "a pint measure full") and they were worn in proper place and season—a pair of solitaires, which I have the proud satisfaction of having purchased out of my own earnings, and a coronet, an old family jewel, an engagement gift.

As regards my marriage to the Marquis de Lamoignon, when that event takes place it will be as publicly announced as was our engagement.

It is always painful to have one's private affairs brought before the public, but since mine were considered of sufficient interest to form the subject of an article, it is but right that that article should be correct. Besides, as I am the head of a publishing house, which issues eleven periodicals, and as my personal daily attention is given to the conduct of my business, you will readily see how statements like these and the reference intended to be deduced from them, are likely to prove detrimental to my interests.

I can only hope and believe that your correspondent (whom I take to be a woman) has been misinformed and is not malicious, as no one has received greater or more generous encouragement and support from the press, or is more profoundly grateful for it than Yours respectfully, MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

A Good Word for Homely Girls.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]
"Why are homely girls always the best scholars, the best workers, and make the best wives?" This question was propounded by an observant and intelligent gentleman who has been twice led to the hymeneal altar, and is ready to be sacrificed again.

"Is such really the case?"
"I have reason to know that it is. It is natural enough, isn't it? The girl who is handsome in feature and form coincides very early in life that these are her stock in trade, and with them she enters the matrimonial market. Nine times out of ten she is soon off the books and at the head of a house. Her homely sister has hardly entered her teens until she discovers she is made to stand aside for the pretty-faced girl. All that neatness of dress, elegance of manners, and proficiency in the arts of making one's self attractive she does, deliberately and for a purpose, perhaps, or possibly for no other reason than, 'Topsy-like, she grew that way.' The chances are she does it solely for the purpose of compensating for her lack of physical beauty."

"My observations lead directly to the opposite conclusion," replied the intelligent observer. "There is among the great laws of nature one known as the law of compensation, and I am thoroughly convinced that to the homely girl, is indebted for the tastes and disposition that prompts her to make herself useful when she can not be ornamental."

"Then if you had the choice of two ladies, one beautiful and the other homely, you would take the homely one?"

"Experience and observation both teach me that would be the wise thing to do. The first impulse would naturally be to take the prettier of the two, but I would give the first impulse time to pass off, and act upon sober, second thought."

The old gentleman may be entirely right in this matter.

Bed-Room Furniture.

[Godey's Lady Book.]
The furniture of a country bed-room should never be heavy. Exquisite suits of common pine, covered with cretonne or satteen, are now admired more than wood; but a hick oak or satin-wood are still the conventional materials. Draped dressing bureaux or "tallies" are extremely pretty. They are merely piece structures covered with frills and flounces, and holding an upright mirror from which falls a sweep of effective drapery. A garniture of bows and even artificial flowers is permitted, but the latter are always in dubious taste, and better not tampered with. A bedstead of brass or nickel bung with white curtains, is a pretty addition to the room. The whim now is to stand the bed out from the wall toward the center of the room, so that it is accessible from all sides. This is an old custom. Old furniture can often be had, and is a sleeping apartment. A bed with a valance is quite a institution, and a old straight-backed chair are perfectly adaptable. Worn-out chairs may be re-seated, taking folded pieces of stout ticking, and working them into a basket pattern secured around the edges with tacks. A cushion of cretonne supplied with a flounce half way up to the floor, is the proper finish.

Swiss Girls.

[Foreign Letter.]
No sooner are the girls large enough to possess the requisite physical strength than they are set to the most servile work the land affords. The child has a panier-basket fitted to her shoulders at the earliest possible moment, and she drops it only when old age, premature but merciful, robs her of power to carry it longer. I have seen sweet little girls, of 12 or 14, staggering down the mountain side, or along a rough pathway, under the weight of bundles of fagots as large as their bodies, which they no sooner dropped than they hurried back for others. I have seen girls of 15 or 16 years, barefooted and bare-headed, in the blistering rays of an August sun, breaking to the ground by swarming matted locks heavy enough to tax the strength of an able-bodied man. And I have known a young miss no older than these to be employed as a porter for carrying the baggage of travelers up and down the steep mountain path in all the region round about. She admitted that it was sometimes very hard to take another step, but yet she must do it. And she carried such an amount

of baggage! A stout-limbed guide is protected by the law, so that he cannot be compelled to carry above twenty-five pounds, but the limit to the burdens often put upon girls is their inability to stand up under anything more. But the burden increases with the age and strength of the burden-bearers, till, by the time girls have come to womanhood, there is no sort of mental toil in which they do not bear a hand—and quite commonly the chief hand.

Critical Periods in Girl Life.

[Phrenological Journal.]
As a child approaches maturity, the parent should try in every way to win for her full confidence, especially in those little personal matters that young folks generally keep to themselves. They may feel sure of their love, but they want more than that; they should have their confidence and trust, full and unwavering.

Young girls standing
On the brink with trembling feet,
Where womanhood and childhood meet,

have many new and perplexing emotions. They are swayed by impulses and feelings they do not understand. Life is becoming a new revelation to them. There is actual timidity and shyness, and a discovery of these new emotions. They know not what to think of themselves. They talk freely with their companions and compare notes, but they "hate to talk to mother." They feel they can't speak to her; they are ashamed.

It is a critical period in a girl's life. Mothers should then do the wooing. Talk to their girls in a confidential way; tell them how they felt at their age; confess the mistakes they made, and acknowledge the blunders. Let the daughters know that the mothers were, and still are, human, and can sympathize in their little tribulations. The mother should come down to the daughter's level and put herself on an equality with her. In a short time the heart and confidence of the daughter are won, and the mother's fears, if she ever had any, are gone forever.

Fashion at a Funeral.

[Chicago Herald.]
They had the poor woman in a \$30 coffin. The beautiful bunch of white roses in the one hand that was exposed did not conceal the marks of toil on her fingers, the calloused places, the distended joints and the rough skin. Her iron gray hair was neatly brushed down on the sides of her wrinkled forehead, and the black silk gown folded so gracefully about her was full of luster, brand new and evidently expensive. There were ten laces for friends of the family, and the hearse was driven by a man in livery and had eight costly plumes on top.

"How natural she looked, and what a lively funeral," says a woman who had known the family.

"How unnatural she looked and what an inhuman thing that funeral was," said a male cynic who accompanied her.

"Why?"
"Because. There was a good woman, a hard-working wife and mother, who never had a ride in a hack, whose fingers never pressed a flower and who never wore silk. She didn't have time and didn't have money. Now look at her. Flowers rare and sweet in her dead hands, lots of carriages following her hearse and a costly shroud for a body which in life was deemed none too good for a 30-cent worsted. A queer world this, which ignores fashion in life and falls a blind votary to it in death."

Abusing the Hands.

[Health Journal.]
The recent health exhibition in London has called attention to a most dangerous fashion. It is said, which, beginning with actresses, has crept into the upper circles of fashion, which is that of deadening the skin with bismuth to produce the deadly paleness characteristic of consumption. Actresses and actors have always used some pigment for the hands to make them unnaturally white, and this has produced a disease of the nails. It is curious that among savages and civilized people equally the skin, which is the most important window of the body, is systematically stopped up with cosmetics. Now there is a morbid fancy for repulsive ghastliness in English society, and this pallor is produced by bismuth powder. The poor skin has been heretofore patched and rouged and stained with antimony, but now it is covered with bismuth. The results may be better imagined than described. Of course the face and hands, if covered with any pigment to keep them white, cannot be often washed, therefore one of the best means of ridding the body of its perilous gases is cut off.

What a Woman Can Do.

[Globe-Democrat.]
Queen Victoria's career is cited as an instance of what a woman can do. For fifty odd years her majesty and officers of state succeeded in keeping her mouth closed, and so directed her official walk as to keep the best foot foremost. Being a woman, however, it was only a question of time until she asserted herself. That time came when John Brown, the funkey, died. The premier and nobles of high estate could no longer seal those womanly lips, nor hold that womanly tongue in abeyance. She talked, indulged in poetry, built cairns and wrote a book full of twaddle. Since then Victoria is regarded as a woman with the rest of them. In fact, she is accused of having big feet, and of being fat and coarse, ill-tempered and cranky. But these do not make her any less a model woman. Are her freaks and cranks not thoroughly womanish? She would be a phenomenal woman were she not so.

Gathering Fern.

[American Fern.]
Ferns are much used for table decoration. Many varieties of them are to be found in the woods everywhere around, and summer residents show their appreciation by gathering them and using them in decorating their houses and tables. This is just the best time of the year to gather and press ferns. It is a simple thing to press them, and yet how few women there are who succeed in making them look satisfactory or fit for decorations. They should be simply very carefully put between the leaves of a book while damp. Every leaf of the fern should be gently spread out. Heavy weights should be placed on the book, and in a month they will be ready for use, looking almost as green as when gathered, and retaining their freshness in a remarkable degree.

Hollyhocks for the Table.

[Boston Beacon.]
There is a suggestion of sadness in the idea of using old-fashioned hollyhocks as the decoration for a modern dinner-table, with all its luxurious appointments, its costly wines, and French dishes. It seems like dragging some simple-headed, rustic grandmother out of her arm-chair, and dropping the dear old lady amid the glare and revelry of a fast and furious banquet. Beautiful as the stately, flower-crowned stalk may look surrounded by a glittering forest of crystal glasses, it should never be taken from the sunny corner of the garden it becomes so well, to serve as a dinner decoration.

A Rage for Buckwheat-Blossoms.

[New York Letter.]
"Buckwheat is just in its blossom all over our state about now," said the florist, "and at

all the watering-places you will see quantities of it in bouquets and other pieces. It does not sound very poetical, to be sure, but the flower is one of the prettiest you would find in a long time, and it is almost as fragrant as a magnolia. It was first introduced at Newport, where it was hailed with joy, but most people didn't know what it was, and the florists gave it a fanciful name. It makes up beautifully with heliotrope or magnolia, and especially with pink roses, and it does not fall to pieces like spirea. See, here is a cluster," and he took up a bunch of white flowers growing somewhat like heliotrope and about the same shape. The stems were a delicate red and the blossoms white, with red centers. The fragrance was delicate like honey. "It looks pretty by itself, too. I am just going to send this huge bouquet of it to a noted belle now at Saratoga for a hop. I shall tie it with pale pink ribbon and put ferns about the edge."

Washing the Face.

[Helen Herbert in The Household.]
There are some who object to washing the face often, especially with soap, thinking this an injury to the complexion. But those who have made a specialty of skin diseases say no part of the body needs soap so much; that the face, being constantly exposed to dust, collects so much it is not enough to wash it in clear water. They say if soap makes the face shiny, as so many claim, it only shows that it is the more needed, and that the work of drying after the bath has not been properly performed! The face, however, should not be wet immediately before or after going out. Its most thorough ablution should be performed at night, before going to bed, and the following method should be observed in the process:

Fill a basin with soft, warm water, lather a medium size sponge with good soap, and wash the face carefully. Then take fresh water, without soap, and wash again with the hands, and rub thoroughly with a Turkish or crash towel until the face is dry and tingling. This will do much toward improving and preserving the complexion; and the little, vexatious, black spots, called "fresh worms" will usually disappear after a time, if it is persevered in.

Don't Strike with the Hand.

[Mrs. Siegel in Phrenological Journal.]
Don't strike a child with the hand; a little switch of rattan is better. The reason is a philosophical one. The hand tells a great deal. It gives out of the feelings of the heart. How soothing is the mother's hand to the suffering child! How its gentle magnetism calms the disturbed, nervous system, as it glides softly and tenderly over the little form. It relieves the aching head, soothes the disturbed spirit, brings ease and comfort as it drives away pain. How often a cordial grasp of the hand gives sympathy to an aching heart!

The feelings of the heart pass out through the hand as truly as the thoughts of the soul through the eyes. That being the case with the feelings of love, shall we deny that feeling of hatred or temper flows through the same channels? Strike a person in a passion and you strike passion into him. In a minute the person is in the same state of feeling as yourself. Therefore, if a switch is used, it does not respond so readily to every feeling, and the culprit gets the benefit without the ill results.

Poor German Girls.

[Elit Perkins.]
The girls in Germany outnumber the boys by several millions. This, and the fact that many men are too poor to marry, leaves about 5,000 women who have to remain single. The rich girls get married, but the poor ones stay single and are forced to shame or hard labor. In Munich no young man is permitted to marry until he has proved to the authorities that he is able to support a wife. If children are born and the parents cannot support them, the state holds the city authorities responsible for their maintenance. When an unmarried German woman becomes old and poor she is miserable indeed. She cannot starve, so she carries burdens in the street. Often she is hitched like a horse to a wagon, and does a beast's work. Happy indeed ought a young lady to feel when her good fate has permitted her to be born in America!

Brains for the Kitchen.

[Chicago News.]
The happiness of home life and worldly success are dependent in a large measure on what comes from the kitchen to the table to be eaten. Mental poise hinges on the physical condition, and a man's stomach can play the diabolical, with him, not to say anything of his liver. The subject of preparation of food and the creation of appetizing dishes as one which no housewife should deem beneath her consideration. It is quite possible to be well informed, cultivated, and accomplished, and also to give time enough to the requirements of the table to furnish it in such a manner that the most fastidious palate shall be satisfied and danger of dyspepsia and indigestion averted. Almost universally the women of brains and judgment cook better than those of untrained mental capacities.

Engagement Bracelets.

[American Queen.]
Engagement bracelets are more used than engagement rings. Some of them are very pretty, being set with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, and having the initials of the engaged pair engraved on the back of the lock. Chain bracelets are extensively worn, and are far more popular than bangles. Silver is preferred by a great many people to gold. It is more stylish and never looks shoddy.

Children's Novelties.

Little girls are wearing odd bangle bracelets made of silver, the bangles being of ivory tusks, sea-bones and carved images.

New cambric waists for boys show designs of four-hounds, elephants and race horses, in blue, red and brown.

Wide satin ribbon sashes are worn by girls of all ages. Salmon-pink, sea-foam green, myrtle green, pale blue, yellow, and cardinal are the favorite colors.

For Grease Spots.

[Philadelphia Call.]
Dry buckwheat flour if repeatedly applied will entirely remove the worst grease spots on carpets or any other woolen cloth, and will answer as well as French chalk for grease spots on silk.

Staircase Carpet.

The staircase should always be carpeted, at least with a narrow carpet running down the center, even if the stairs be of handsome wood, wax-polished. The unyielding surface of the wood is very trying to the feet.

Be Cheery at Meals.

Be pleasant at meal times, if you cannot any hour in the day. It is a powerful aid to digestion to have the mind cheery and bright when taking our food.

Bangs are seldom seen now, the hair being brushed straight back from the forehead, and arranged in little "bean-catchers" over each temple.

Brown will be as fashionable for tailor-made dresses this fall, as grey was last spring.

Pink is to be the fashionable color for all evening dresses next winter.

THE FRENCH ARTISANS.

A Day Among the Workmen at Gobelines and Sevres.

Watching the Weaving of Tapestry—The Potter and the Clay—Where the Artistic Heat Is Greatest.

[Paris Cor. Baltimore American.]

The workshops of Paris do not usually face on the thoroughfares, nor even upon the old narrow streets. They are mostly found in the courts. What we call squares or blocks in our American cities, divided wholly by thoroughfares are not to be found in Paris. The streets are usually far apart, and the subdivisions are by means of interior alleys, which do not run through, but run into the passages and courts. In the gay parts of the city these passages and alleys are often covered in with glass roofs and form little colonies of shops where fancy goods are sold; but in the busier parts of town these alleys and passages contain the workshop. Trades of different sorts tend to get together. In one of these courts for example there may be a dozen different shops, all at work making brass bedsteads; in another all will be making wrought-iron gates, in another the shining of mirrors may be going on; in another inland woodwork or carved furniture, reproducing exactly the old carved furniture of the Museum of Clugny. In the stained-glass windows, joining up a series of luminous color held together by slender lines of lead. It is not until one turns away from the courtyards and goes among the workshops that one feels the greatness of Paris. The clear, intelligent, artist-like faces of the workmen, their patient, unobtrusive and ingenuity, the simplicity of their dress and the refined taste and grace of beauty and ease where these make the strange contrast that is among a mass of artists.

I spent a whole morning at the Gobelines watching the weaving of tapestry. I had expected to find elaborate apparatus, but there was none. This weaving, which produces work like the finest painting, is done wholly by hand. A child may see how it is done, but only an artist could do it. A child might see how a sculptor chisels the marble, but only an artist can make a statue. The warp is strung vertically, and consists of strong cotton lines, the weft is of colored wool of endless varieties of tints. The artist manages the warp with the fingers of his left hand, like playing on a harp, and passes the wool through them with a wooden needle, upon which it is wound. That's all. But the exquisite shadings of flesh color and drapery and flowers can only be compared to the finest painting. It is sheer nonsense to speak of "old" Gobelines as if the arts were lost. On the contrary, the Gobelines ever made are on the looms to-day.

They are just completing a series of tapestries for the foyer of the Grand opera, representing fruit, wine, game, fish, ices, coffee, and tea—all draped allover in figures full of dash and gaiety, and the color is delicious. The workmen were very polite and talkative, and answered all my questions with the utmost kindness. The workshops are conducted pretty much as they were centuries ago. No apprentices are received over 14 years of age, and all of the artists had spent their lives there.

At Sevres—which, like the Gobelines, is now under government patronage—there is an excellent museum of potteries of all races and all ages, and a study of the collection will enrich the ceramic culture of anyone, however learned he may be. And there is hardly a sort of pottery that has not been exclusively done at Sevres.

There is an usher who conducts the visitor through the workshops and explains every process, from the preparation of the clay to the coloring, glazing, and gilding. He does not explain merely, but takes you to the spot, introduces you to the workman who is doing that particular thing, and lets the workman speak for himself. Indeed, there seems to be a sample workman of each sort detailed for that purpose, for the visitor sees only one of each kind, and sees them in logical sequence. The man at the wheel to ball of clay and whirling it into a pretty vase, talking all the while, and telling why he did this and why he did that. The ordinary potter who makes flower-pots or jugs uses the same tools. The motive power of the wheel was the workman's foot, but the man was an artist, and in his explanation played, as it were, with that piece of clay in mere wantonness of power, spinning it from one form of beauty to another, each equivalent of its kind, drawing it up into a tall, or a shallow bowl, now Etruscan, now Egyptian, now Greek—but always lovely.

All the stages of the celebrated Sevres blue are shown. Figures under the fire a dull gray, at once out of that miserable color that all the world admires. The process of glazing, of painting and glazing are shown, and last of all, the furnace is shown in operation, and then I went into the cold, empty hall, and into one which was just being packed for firing.

The tendency of workmen of different sorts to flock together may be a survival of the old guilds. It makes each court or web of streets a school of the particular craft which is carried on there. One cannot make a fire with one log, and the greater the number of logs the bigger the blaze. Emulation, invention, the admiration that good work receives from the workers and the ridicule of bad work or false taste tend to the conservatism of what is good and the elimination of what is bad. It is the thousands of artists working in Paris that makes Paris the place for artists to work. London is a good market for pictures and therefore a good place for an artist; but Paris is the place where the most logs burn, and where the artistic heat is greatest.

The Prince of Wales.

[Elit Perkins' Letter.]
The common people in England all love the prince of Wales. There is no monarch in Europe so beloved as the prince. The reason is this: the prince is very democratic. He doesn't act like a king, he rides in a simple carriage, he rides everywhere, he even dines at the Savage club with a lot of Bohemians. He is now visiting around the country. He is now about 45 years old, his wild oats are about all sown, and as he settles down, the people all vote him a jolly good fellow. He will succeed to his mother without any opposition. Everybody wants him to slide into the place, and everybody will be glad when he is there.

A Unique Epitaph.

[Texas Stringers.]
The following is a unique epitaph upon a tombstone at South Dennis cemetery, Cape Cod, Mass.:

"Of seven sons the Lord his father gave, He was the fourth who found a watery grave."

When fifteen days had passed, the funeral service occurred

The Bismarck Tribune.

Two hundred cars are now in use transporting fresh fruit from California to the east.

The Fargo Argus reports over half a million in building improvements in the metropolis of the Red during the past year.

In Fargo, when the gamblers make a winning, they are pulled by the city authorities and made to disgorge to the credit of the city treasury.

RALPH MILLER, of Santa Cruz, California, has a museum of false hair washed off the heads of ladies who enjoy bathing at that popular resort.

THE Steele (Dak.) Herald inquires where all the snakes come from that are seen in that county, and the St. Paul Day thinks probably there is a scarcity of water in the county.

The Maryland courts having decided that pool selling is gambling, the police of Baltimore closed up every pool selling place in the city. How long they will stay closed remains to be seen.

A St. Paul lad having been told by his father that politicians got straddle of the fence and sometimes do not know which side they are on, asked if Belva Lockwood was that kind of a hairpin.

THERE is something very suspicious in Governor Glick's proclamation quarantining Kansas against Arkansas, and Missouri cattle for the next sixty days. It looks as if the governor was attempting to provide against an influx of democratic voters.

A New York fish dealer displayed a large platter of huge salmon eggs from the Restigouche river that looked exactly like ripe currants, and they were labelled "English red currants." Many a purchaser picked up one, tasted it, and walked silently away.

ST. PAUL DAY: North Dakota papers never let slip an opportunity to boom Dakota, and now they are unanimously urging the farmers of Dakota to send exhibits to New Orleans. By the way some of the papers would be first-class exhibits themselves.

It is the opinion of Attorney Barnes, of this city, who has been spending the past two months in New Jersey and New York, that Cleveland will not leave New York city and Brooklyn with over 20,000 majority and that he will be beaten in the state by over 30,000.

Or Carter Harrison, the democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, it is reported that at Joliet he compared himself to Alexander the Great, and then patted himself upon the head and asked his hearers to look upon the 204 pounds of governor that stood before them. This is a hard story, but Carter Harrison is capable of a great deal.

A Mr. WRIGHT, formerly of DeKalb, Illinois, but now of East Pierre, Dakota, who, by the way, became a resident of Dakota through the instrumentality of the TRIBUNE, writes that Pierre is progressing slowly but surely. He adds further: "I think the people are pulling in line for division on the 4th parallel and the early admission of South and North Dakota as states. This is my doctrine, and I believe in laying aside all petty jealousies and laboring for the welfare of Dakota as a whole; the early opening of the Sioux reservation; the education of the Indians and teaching them to be self-supporting instead of being mendicants supported by a magnanimous government."

SIoux FALLS PRESS: There is one feature proposed for Dakota's exhibit at the world's fair at New Orleans, which can be made more attractive to the general sightseer, and more eloquent regarding our development, than almost anything else that could be done. That is the project for sending photographs of public and private buildings, farms, herds, fine cattle, quarries, landscapes, waterfalls, etc., which will be arranged by the commissioner and his assistants in artistic and effective manner. Anybody having a photograph of anything in Dakota is invited to either donate or loan the same for the purpose of this exhibit. The collection will tell such a story as no amount of writing could relate, and will let the world know something of what the size of the commonwealth really is. People can see what is next best to the real thing, and can have it all before them as a panorama, instead of being compelled to spend months in traveling about the territory, as would be the case if they should undertake to view the actual sights. It is certainly to be hoped that our people will take hold of this matter in real earnest, and contribute everything which can possibly be obtained in the way of a photograph of whatever would help to tell the story of Dakota's development and prosperity.

The capitol building is now so nearly completed that the question is asked, when will the various sets of offices be filled by the territorial officers? Much has been said by the press of the territory in reference to the probable action of the treasurer and secretary, the only officers who have failed to officially re-

cognize Bismarck as the capital of Dakota, but the TRIBUNE has held all the time since the advent of Governor Pierce, that as soon as the capitol building was completed and the governor should so declare, as provided in the capitol removal bill, both these gentlemen would acquiesce and thus end much idle and unpleasant gossip regarding the capitol question. The correctness of the TRIBUNE's theory will be proven within the next thirty days. In a conversation with Colonel Lounsbury, who was on his way home from the east last week, James H. Teller, secretary of Dakota, said: "I have determined to move the office of secretary of Dakota to Bismarck as soon as the capitol building is ready for occupancy. I know of no reason why I should not obey the law as interpreted by the supreme court of the territory. I should have moved before this but for the advice of the governor who thought it best to make no change until the building was ready. I understand, however, that the rooms intended for the secretary in the capitol building will be ready prior to the first of November and when notified by the governor that they are ready I shall move at once to Bismarck, the capital of Dakota." As this interview in substance will appear in Colonel Lounsbury's paper, the Journal, to-day the TRIBUNE has been given the liberty to use the information this morning. It has already been announced that W. H. McVay, treasurer, will come, upon notification of the completion of the capitol building.

The Sperry Cattle Ranch.
Mr. B. A. Sperry, of Sperry Bros., was in the city yesterday and gave the TRIBUNE some facts and information concerning the cattle ranch and dairy which he, in company with his brothers and other eastern parties are about to establish near this city. Mr. Sperry said that he expects 160 head of stock to arrive next Tuesday, and will have over 200 head here this fall. The cows are mostly bred from Holsteins and Durhams and are all the very best of milkers. Mr. Sperry has been in Dakota and the northwest about six weeks, and after looking over the country has decided that the Missouri slope is the place in which to locate. In time the dairy will be a very important industry for Bismarck, and Sperry Bros. promise to furnish the citizens of Bismarck and vicinity with fresh butter and cheese at reasonable rates. In time a large creamery may be established. The fact that cattle men throughout the country are beginning to turn their attention to the Missouri slope, is indeed a gratifying and important one. Already it has been demonstrated that no better cattle country than that drained by the Missouri river is in existence, and when the farmers and settlers diversify their operations and have good fat herds growing up on their lands, they may snap their fingers at the price of wheat and greet the tax gatherer with a smile.

A Kind Contributor.
Every newspaper is surrounded with kind and thoughtful friends who are ever watchful of its interests and ever ready to contribute to its welfare. The latest proof of this comes in a neatly written poem sent to the TRIBUNE by Miss Mabel C. Leach, of Westminster, Vermont, entitled "The Gale." The fair poetess branches out into a storm at sea, with the courage and daring of a pirate, and after tearing the ocean and sky into a conglomerated mass of scattered drops and aerial shreds, with "stormy night," "waves roll high," "thunder roars," "sails are torn," "bip must sink," and other hair-raising expressions, she launches the reader on a placid sea of contentment with "saved from a watery grave," and several other soothing poetical remarks. It is a good poem and deserves publication, but at present "space will not permit."

Two Ribs Broken.
Mr. S. B. Lawrence, of this city, met with very serious injuries yesterday morning and it is almost a miracle that he was not killed. He had intended to take a party of Ohio friends out into the country and in harnessing the horses he gave them smooth bits instead of the wire to which they were accustomed. Just as he was passing through the gate the animals began to run, apparently from no fright, but pure devilry and "cussedness," and soon became unmanageable. Mr. Lawrence attempted to guide the horses against the roundhouse, but failed and was facing them for the round table when they suddenly sprang to one side, throwing him out of the carriage on to a piece of railroad iron, breaking two of his ribs and otherwise injuring him. He was taken to his house and Dr. Lambert immediately summoned. The doctor pronounced his injuries very serious but not fatal, and at last accounts he was resting well. After throwing Mr. Lawrence, the horses continued running until they reached some shade trees at the corner of Seventh Street, where they completely demolished the buggy and upset themselves. Here they were caged.

Body Found.
About a month ago a soldier at Fort Yates named Macanery, having received his pay and procured his monthly supply of the joyful, thought he would gain fame and notoriety by swimming the Missouri, starting from a point near the fort. He was not seen or heard of again until a few days ago, when his body was found on a sand bar about four miles below the post. The body had evidently been put off the water some time as the head, hands and feet had been eaten by the crows. The body was buried by the soldiers. There is a moral in this which it is needless to give to the gallant young swimmers of Bismarck.

Something Wrong.
Occasionally a careless confidante or accomplice is a much better detective than the shrewdest expert that ever graced the famous Pinkerton staff. One of these cases recently came under the observation of the scribe in the form of a letter, which was found near the corner of the First National bank block. The letter was evidently written by a delicate hand, and the writer threw in a little love now and then just for spice. From the curious little note it would appear that there's something wrong, and if the secret involved could be disclosed the communicators might be within the clutches of the law. The letter read as follows:

Dear Charlie: I waited for you until midnight, and you did not come. If you do not come tonight I will expose your theft of the jewelry, which I have in my possession. You had better not forget what you promised me before I came to Bismarck. Come tonight, early, if you want to avoid disgrace.
Lovingly yours,
M.

It is a queer little note and was found several days ago. As no exposure has been made, it is reasonable to presume that "Charlie" called the next evening and pacified the exasperated female. The letter is still in the possession of the finder, and the best advice to the parties is to be more careful both in writing and carrying letters.

The New Church.
The Presbyterian society of this city are determined to have a creditable church structure on their beautiful site at the corner of Meigs and Second street and are putting forth every effort to obtain that end. It is an encouraging fact that the contract for the foundations have already been awarded to Mr. R. B. Mason, who will begin work immediately. The edifice now in use will be removed from its present position and placed in the rear portion of the lot, facing Second street, and the new building will occupy the site of the old. When completed this will, without doubt, be the finest church building in the territory or northwest. It will cost at least fifteen thousand dollars. The foundations will be laid this fall, and it is the intention of the society to erect the main structure next year at a cost of about \$12,000. The money for the foundations has already been raised within a few dollars, and Rev. C. B. Austin, to whose ceaseless labors the grand improvement is chiefly due, believes that the money for the main building will be forthcoming as soon as needed.

Awards.
The sealed proposals for furnishing onions and potatoes to the Bismarck quartermaster were awarded to the following:
S. H. Bushman & Co.—
24,000 pounds potatoes, 47 cents per hundred.
21,000 " " 50 " " "
9,000 " onions, 98 " " "
John A. McLean, 100,000 pounds potatoes, 51 cents per hundred.
A. Thompson, 143,000 pounds potatoes 49 cents per hundred.
M. O'Connell, 82,000 pounds potatoes, 50 cents per hundred.
N. E. Skelton, 16,000 pounds onions, 99 cents per hundred.
J. W. Millette, 20,000 pounds of onion, \$1.04 per hundred. 4,400 pounds at \$1.05 per hundred.

The above is to be delivered at once on board cars at the Northern Pacific depot and at the government warehouse at the landing, which will be forwarded to the following ports: Fort Keogh, Custer, McGinnis, Fort R. and Fort Buford.

An Interesting Case.
Mr. Geo. W. Rollins was arrested Friday on a warrant issued by Justice Ross, but a change of venue was taken on the ground that Ross was a material witness in the case. The complaint was made by Duncan Campbell, charging Rollins with setting fire to the prize grass east of the city on Oct. 3, 1883, and thereby causing the destruction of considerable property. The prosecution was ably conducted by Attorney Winchester, assisted by Attorney Webster, while the defense was sustained with ability by Judge Gray. After the prosecution had rested their case, the defense introduced several witnesses, clearly proving an alibi. Mr. Rollins having been in Bismarck on that day, and dined at the Merchant's hotel, upon which register his name appeared in his own handwriting. The case was duly submitted, whereupon the court fully exonerated Mr. Rollins and ordered that he be discharged.

The Medals.
The medals to be presented by the Dakota Firemen's association to Messrs. Robert B. McGeehin and Thomas J. Flavin, for efficiency in drill at the recent tournament in Fargo, have been selected and are very handsome. The medals will be delivered on the front will be inscribed: "Dakota Firemen's Association, presented to (name) Company A, First Dakota Infantry, National Guard," and on the back of the medal the inscription, "Fargo tournament—October 2, 1884—First prize—For superior excellence in drill. The medals will be a neat reward for the time and attention devoted to their drill exercises by Messrs. McGeehin and Flavin.

Will the Bachelors Organize?
The many lonely inhabitants of Bismarck singledom, who do not "by sweet experience know, that marriage rightly understood, is paradise below," are beginning to agitate the question of organizing a club for the winter's campaign. The evenings are rapidly growing to a greater degree of attenuation, the cooling balm of the fall chinook has been spread in gentle kisses on the favored cheek of the Missouri slope, and the unaccompanied bachelor who in the summer nights could occupy his time as artist with the bright vermilion paint, now feels that soon his pleasures must be walled and lighted. It has been suggested that the young unmarried gentlemen of the city organize a club for the purpose of providing pleasure and merry pastime for the winter evenings. By properly inaugurating and managing such a move, a number of pleasant social hops and parties could be given under the auspices of the club, and the marriageable young ladies and gentlemen be given a good opportunity to get their hands into the matrimonial grab bag. Let the club be organized and the ball begin to roll.

The Incendiary Again.
The fiend of incendiary proclivities is ever bobbing up serenely just as he is least expected and Friday night made his appearance in an unoccupied tenement house on Fourth street between Rosser street and avenue "A." The fire was discovered by Mr. Henry Richholt, T. W. Goffin's bookkeeper, as he was going home at 11 o'clock. He immediately extinguished the flames with several pails of water, and upon investigation found that kindling saturated with kerosene had been piled in the corner of the kitchen, where he found the fire making rapid progress. No arrests were made but the fire authorities were notified at once.

Two More Railroads Next Year.
A leading citizen of Bismarck received a letter from a prominent official of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road yesterday, stating that the road will be built to Bismarck next year, but admitting that the Rock Island will be the first to reach the capital city. This,

from a source which gives it the reliability of all but a demonstrated fact, guarantees the construction of two of the most prominent railroads in the Union to the capital city in less than a year. With such assurances as these, why should not the citizens of Bismarck feel proud of her past and hopeful of her future. The metropolis of the Missouri slope has a destiny far brighter and more important than has ever been pictured by month or pen.

Spades Were Trump.
A case which engrossed the time and attention of Justice Ross for several days past was that of Thos. Hawley vs. Charles H. Burtz, the defendant, being charged with assault with intent to kill. The trouble between Hawley and Burtz grew out of a slight difference of opinion on the cow question. Hawley placed a cow belonging to Burtz' boarding mistress in the pound, and out of this arose a discussion as to the justice and injustice of the act. Hawley had a spade in his hand, with which he attempted to strike Burtz, when the latter grabbed the weapon and pummeled its owner. The result was the arrest of Burtz on the charge of assault with intent to kill. After several days hearing the judge dismissed the case.

Semi-Weekly Mail.
A semi-weekly mail has been ordered between Bismarck and Williamsport on the Ellendale route, and hereafter the residents of the metropolitan seat of government of Emmons county will receive the news of the day with regularity and promptness.

Election of Officers.
At the Sabbath school of the First Baptist church last Sunday the following officers were elected for the remaining part of 1884: O. P. M. Jamison, superintendent; S. E. Higgins, assistant superintendent; Dr. W. A. Franklin, secretary; Chas. W. Renard, librarian.

An End to Bone Scraping.
Edward Sheppard, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used instead three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."
Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Peterson & Veeder.

A Startling Discovery.
Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all diseases of throat, lungs, or bronchial tubes. Trial bottles free at Peterson & Veeder's drug store. Large size, \$1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay returned. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Peterson & Veeder.

A Sure Cure for Piles.
The first symptoms of Piles is an intense itching at night after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Piles in all its forms, Itch, Salt Rheum and Hemorrhoids can be permanently cured by the use of this great remedy. Price 30 cents. Manufactured by the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Figue, O. Sold by Frank Frisby.

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If Frank Frisby, the druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Lung affections, that he will give a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

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Infantile Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases, From Pimples to Scrofula.

INFANTILE and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalded Head, Eczema, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply, scrofulous and inflamed diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally. Absolutely Pure and safe, and may be used from the moment of birth.

"OUR LITTLE BOY."
Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: "Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Eczema ever since he was born, and nothing could give him help until we tried CUTICURA Remedies, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fat as any child."

"WORKS TO A CHARM."
J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vermont, says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

"A TERRIBLE CASE."
Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City, Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the CUTICURA Remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of sores." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vain.

FOR PALE, LAGUID.
Emaciated children, with pimply, scaly skin, the CUTICURA Remedies will prove a perfect blessing, cleansing the blood and skin of inherited impurities and expelling the germs of scrofula, rheumatism, consumption and severe skin diseases.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA 50 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Massachusetts. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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1 CAPITAL PRIZE 10,000
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